The Morning Herald.
BLOSS & COGSWELL,
Publishers and Proprietors.
To whom all business correspondence should be addressed. Editorial Communications should be addressed to H. C. BLOSS, Editor.
☞Advertising rates furnished on application by mail, or at the counting-room.
☞Job printing executed with neatness and dispatch.
Terms of the Daily
Single copies............................ 5 cents.
Delivered by Carrier (per quarter)...... $2 50
Subscribers (by mail) per year.......... 10 00
Terms of the Weekly Herald.
Per annum (52 numbers)..................$2 00
H. C. BLOSS, J. H. COGSWELL.

The Titusville Morning Herald.

THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN THE OIL REGIONS.

VOL. IX. NO. 218. TITUSVILLE, PA., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 1873. WHOLE NO. 3075.

The Morning Herald
[Established June 14, 1865.]
DAILY REPORT, MONTHLY AND ANNUAL STATISTICAL REVIEW of the entire Petroleum Business, carefully compiled from the most reliable sources, a specialty.
FULL TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS of the Associated Press.
☞Best Advertising Medium in Northwestern Pennsylvania.
Correspondence Solicited from all points of the Oil Regions, and if used will be liberally paid for. Write on only one side of the sheet.
BLOSS & COGSWELL,
Successors to Bloss Bros. & Cogswell,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.
H. C. BLOSS. J. H. COGSWELL.

THE INAUGURATION.

Crowds Arriving in Washington Hourly—The Order of the Procession—Arrangements and Decorations.

[Washington Dispatch to the New York Times, March 2.]

The second inauguration of President Grant promises to excel, in point of attendance, military display, the ball feature, and general excellence and fullness of detail, any like occasion here. Thirteen hundred passengers arrived by the train from New York and Philadelphia last evening, the regular New York express coming through in two sections. Upward of 1,000 more arrived this morning, and extra trains have been coming all day. The city is already more crowded than at any previous time two days in advance of the day of inauguration. But Washington can accommodate more people in proportion to its size than any other city in the Union, because it has more people devoted to that particular kind of business.

THE PROCESSION.

The detail for the procession, the ceremony, the ball, and the display of fireworks will be fully completed by to-morrow night. The procession of the visiting military with the other associations through Pennsylvania avenue, will be the great feature of the day, as the ball will be that of the evening. The Committee on Procession last night agreed upon a general programme as follows:

Posse of Police
FIRST DIVISION.
United States Heavy Artillery
West Point Cadets
Naval Cadets.
Marine Corps.
Light Artillery
SECOND DIVISION.
District of Columbia troops
THIRD DIVISION.
Cavalry acting as an escort to President Grant and the Governor of the District of Columbia.
The Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Divisions will consist of infantry, and Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh Divisions of the civic bodies.

Major Richards, of the Metropolitan Police, was also present, and arrangements were completed with him. The avenue will be cleared of all vehicles at 10 a. m. on the 4th, and the procession will move at 10 o'clock precisely. *It will form west of and in the vicinity of the Executive Mansion,* with the right resting on Seventeenth street. The committee have decided to have a review of the procession in front of the Executive Mansion, at the conclusion of the inaugural ceremonies. A stand will be erected exclusively for the President and family. The Grand Marshal, General Barry, arrived in town yesterday morning at 11 o'clock, and immediately appointed General Whipple Deputy Grand Marshal.

OUT-OF-TOWN MILITARY CORPS.

The Summer Corps, of Syracuse, N. Y., arrived this morning at 6 o'clock, and repaired at once to their quarters in Judiciary Square. This is the first command to arrive, and is in fine condition. The Boston Lancers arrived to-night at 10 o'clock, and are quartered at the National Hotel. The Albany Burgesses Corps, the finest military organization that will participate in the inauguration, will arrive here to-morrow morning, and will quarter at the Kirkwood House until the evening of the 5th. The other troops are to arrive, and their quarters while in the city, are as follows: The Second Regiment, Connecticut National Guard, of New Haven, at Willard's; the Washington Greys, of Philadelphia, at Willard's; the State Fencibles of Philadelphia, the Fifth Maryland Regiment, and the New York Fifth Regiment, National Guard, in Judiciary square; the Old Guard, of New York, at Willard's; the Duquesne Grays, of Pittsburg, at Baltimore and Philadelphia Depot; the Third New Jersey National Guard of Elizabeth, N. J., at the Armory; the city troops of Philadelphia, at Willard's; the Monumental Greys, of Baltimore, in Judiciary square; the Attack Guards and Richmond Zouaves, of that city, and Company F, Tenth and Twelfth Regiments, National Guard of Pennsylvania, will arrive on Monday.

CLUBS.

Among the distinguished organizations already in the city for participation in the inaugural ceremonies is the Columbus Glee Club, over fifty strong. This club did good service in the last political campaign in Ohio, and it is meet that they should be here to enjoy some of the fruits of their labors. They are quartered at the St. James

CLEANING AND DECORATING.

The work of cleaning the streets on the line of march of the procession commenced yesterday. The work of erecting the large platform on the east front, on which the oath will be administered, is progressing rapidly, under direction of the Congressional Committee, and will be suitably festooned. The workmen at the Washington Arsenal are busy preparing the fire-works to be furnished by the Government. The workmen of the artist who has charge of the avenue decorations are busily engaged in getting their flags and decorations in condition to be put in position on Monday morning.

FIRE WORKS AND ILLUMINATION

It is also probable that there will be a general illumination by the citizens on the night of the 4th. The display of fire-works will be the most elaborate and complete ever exhibited in this city. The fountains between the Executive Mansion and the Treasury building, at the north front of the Treasury, at Ninth street, and the one at the Botanical Garden will be illuminated during the entire evening. Twelve hundred rockets will be fired from various points along the Mall extending from the Monument grounds to the Capitol. Bengal lights, Roman candles, and torches will be displayed along the avenue, from First to Seventeenth street. Should the weather be unfavorable or doubtful, the exhibition will be deferred to the first clear evening. Professor Gardner, Electrician at the Capitol, has his electric light, which is to be placed on the dome of the Capitol, put in perfect order, and will make immediate preparation for its assignment to position. The fire-works from New York have arrived. They occupied three cars. Mr. Wilson, of the firm of Wilson and Caffrey, has arrived, with thirty-five calcium lights.

THE BALL ROOM.

The ball building is the great centre of attraction, and is very nearly ready. It will be fully so by Tuesday afternoon. It has been specially erected for its purpose, and is 350 feet long, with its decorations, and, including supper, it will cost $40,000. Workmen are busy in arranging the interior decorations, the gas fixtures are nearly completed, except the gold and crimson ornaments which will be hung at the last moment. The upper edges of these ornaments are attached to hoops, and the sides are pendant, the gas jets being seen through them. The bases of the arches that span the building, about thirty in number, are covered with a frame-work which runs up about twenty feet and comes to a point at the top. The woodwork is painted so as to resemble columns, the colors used being light brown and yellow. On the space at the tops of these are the arms of the States. The President's platform is about completed. The front is covered with white muslin, and will be hung with evergreens and embellished with rosettes. At the rear of the platform is being placed the immense radius, which promises to be the most imposing decoration of the room. Separate supper, dressing and retiring rooms will be provided for the President, the members of the Cabinet, and the ladies of the families. The committee having in charge the management of the floor have made very complete arrangements for the satisfactory performance of their duties. The Chairman, Mr. Solmons, is having a slightly raised platform erected on the west side of the room, from which a view of the entire assemblage may be obtained. The ball room is to be divided into six sections, each to be under the control of six assistant floor-managers, who are to report to Mr. Solmons by a system of signals. The latter gentleman will have telegraphic communication with the leaders of the different bands, so that he can communicate with them as to when the music is to begin or cease. The sections are to be designated by flags hung from the sides of the room, with the number of the different sections plainly marked thereon. By this means a gentleman making an engagement with a lady for any particular dance, can designate the section where he will meet at the given time, and then be able to find her as per engagement. The two balconies for the bands are nearly ready. That situated over the main entrance, on Fourth street, is being covered with red, white and blue canvass. That located at the south end of the building will not be finished until Monday. On the first mentioned balcony will be placed the Annapolis Naval Academy Band. This will supply the music for dancing, while the West Point and Marine Bands will play alternate marches.

GAY UNIFORMS.

Secretary Fish has addressed communications to the members of the diplomatic corps requesting them to appear in full court dress at the ball, and in conjunction with the glittering uniforms of our army and naval officers they will present a scene of brilliancy rarely witnessed

THE SUPPER-ROOM AND TABLE.

The supper-room is nearly completed. The sides have been festooned the entire length with laurel; at short distances are placed rosettes of red, white and blue muslin, the whole combined with a canopy of the same colors, rendering the effect most pleasing. The front of the table is also being covered with white muslin. The room will be brilliantly lighted with gas, and, viewed from the ball-room, will present a very pretty appearance. The kitchen is a model in its way. The catering is in charge of the famous cook, Mr. J. G. Torrilhon, of New York, and twelve assistants, all experienced cooks. All the meats, hams, poultry, game and oysters were shipped from New York; and in order that there should be no danger of the supply falling short on the night of the ball, the committee have greatly exceeded the estimate of the quantity judged sufficient. The large joints of beef and mutton, and the game *pates* and the pies and pastry, were cooked in New York, and shipped here by express. The rest of the cooking will be done here, and also the garnishing. The tea and coffee is prepared by steam in large copper boilers placed in the butler's pantries, adjoining the dining hall, and conveyed to urns on the table—so, good hot tea and coffee will be supplied, a luxury seldom obtained at a ball supper. The kitchen and supper are under the superintendence of Mr. D. W. Colt, assisted by Mr. Wm. Wilkinson, of the Metropolitan Hotel, New York.

President and Cabinet as Entertainers.

[Washington Correspondence of Boston Post.]

We hear the question of the raising of the President's salary discussed very often, and it is generally agreed that it is folly to add one-fourth of their present salaries to the incomes of Cabinet officers, and to double that of the President. The Cabinet officers have no perquisites at all, and are expected—in fact, custom forces them—to do a great deal of entertaining. They must always have refreshments at their day and evening receptions, and however simple these refreshments may be, it is impossible they should not be a considerable item of expense. The refreshments usually given in the day time are cake and one or two kinds of ices, sherry wine or claret punch, wafers or sandwiches, or perhaps pickled oysters and a salad and chocolate, to which, sometimes, coffee is added. These daylight receptions continue for at least six successive weeks, and enough for upward of 400 persons is provided. At least two, often three or more evening receptions are given by Cabinet officers during the season, and the refreshments at these are more elaborate than at the daylight entertainments, and dancing is not infrequently added, the music being, of course, an additional expense. Dinner parties are given usually about once a week by members of the Cabinet, and these are always elegant affairs. Their wives are compelled to return all the calls made upon them, and this necessitates the keeping of a carriage, or, at least, the constant hiring of one. Cabinet ministers receive $8,000 per annum and no perquisites; all the expenses of house rent, living, and servants' hire, in addition to all the items mentioned above, must be paid out of the $8,000. Custom exacts the duties of entertaining from Cabinet officers, and rarely does one refuse to acknowledge the force of the demand and comply with it. Secretary Boutwell has been utterly independent of it, and so was Judge Hoar; but such exceptions are rare, and always cause disagreeable comments.

At the White House entertainments no refreshments whatever are offered, except at the state dinners, and they occur at irregular intervals—sometimes once in two weeks, sometimes more seldom still. The Grants have fewer of them than the families of other Presidents have done. I have just heard a Democratic member of the House say that very few Democratic Senators, and scarcely one Democratic Representative, are invited to a White House dinner during each session. The law of etiquette used to be so imperative regarding the inviting every Senator and Representative during a session, that an old lady, whose husband was in Congress many years ago, remembers well an occasion when a Mr. Congressman was invited, with a wife whose marriage certificate was so dubious that nobody visited her. Yet her husband must be invited to the White House, and until her questionable position was proven it would be an insult the administration dared not offer to slight her. However, while every other gentleman asked took out some other than his own wife, this one was requested to take out to dinner the one by courtesy supposed to belong to him. At these dinners, as I said before, refreshments suitable for a dinner party are offered the thirty or thirty-six guests, but at no reception, day or night, are they provided; so Washington laughs at the silly advocates of Delaware, who, in their enthusiasm, presented a bouquet to President Grant, because of his noble act of banishing wine from his New Year's reception. He received the bouquet, as he receives everything, and thanked the givers; but it never occurred to him to tell the givers that it was not he who banished the wine, but his predecessors many years back who banished eatables and drinkables alike, because to give food and drink to so large a number as called at the public receptions was too great a tax. We of Washington think the coolest case of Executive receptibility yet shown was the receipt of that bouquet, more especially, at the White House dinners, instead of wine being banished, six or eight kinds are offered the guests. I have myself seen and counted the glasses on the table, before the guests assembled. It is folly to talk of any example of temperance emanating from the White House under the present administration. Nor do the Cabinet set any such example. The first one of two receptions of the season, including New Year's day, there was no wine offered by the families of the Cabinet officers; since then sherry or claret punch has always been on the refreshment table.

Another Cave-in.

[From the Scranton Republican.]

Considerable alarm was caused among the inhabitants of Hyde Park in the vicinity of the Mt. Pleasant Coal Co's office, on the road leading to Providence, yesterday morning, about 11 o'clock, owing to the buildings spreading apart, and long cracks or gaps made on the surface of the ground and extending from one side of the street to the rear of the lots on the other side. It was soon ascertained however, that a rupture had taken place in the old abandoned works of the mine, but to what extent was not known. The disturbances must have been of considerable magnitude, as there are five openings visible on the surface, varying in width from three to six inches, and some of them extending in length for a distance of several hundred feet. Three of these cracks are immediately in the vicinity of the company's office, and about ten feet apart, and the other two on the other side of the ravine, a distance of several hundred feet from the other three. They all run in the same direction, northwest. The settling of the ground had not ceased when we were there in the afternoon, as the gaps were still widening.

The brick house of Mr. Geo. G. Winans is completely ruined. It is cracked from the foundation to the top of the building in a half a dozen places. It is spreading apart. Some of the cracks being as much as three inches in width. The family had about concluded to move out of the house when we left.

A double frame building on the opposite side of the road from Mr. Winan's is also damaged. The building in front looks as if there had been a "parting."

A frame building on the same side of the street, owned by Thomas Weil, is also injured.

The crack that caused the mischief to the house of Mr. Winans, extended to the rear of the lot and damaged the barn. It is badly spread.

The new shaft being sunk for the company, by Walsh & McAndrews, it is thought has sustained injuries. Work was suspended after the affair occurred.

A perfect stream of persons was going to and from the scene of the disaster during the afternoon. They seemed to be as much astonished as if nothing of the kind had ever happened in this section before.

Work was suspended in the mines at noon, not on account of any damage done to the present work, but from fear that something might happen. The settling or caving in of the earth is all on the north side of the slope, or the old workings. This part of the mine has not been worked for the last twelve years, and that was under the administration of Mr. Howell, and the pillars left standing are claimed to not have been of adequate thickness to sustain the roof. There were other theories advanced in regard to the cause, but were all mere conjectures, as no person had been in.

At 6 o'clock last night there was no change in the condition of affairs. A cracking noise could still be heard at the bottom of the mine, but no indications that it would cross the slope into the present works. Mr. Smith, Superintendent of the mines, thinks there is not the least danger of its crossing the main gangway, as the pillars are so massive that they would check it, should it take a turn in that direction.

The distance from where the rupture is to where the men in the mine are at work is about one mile. They are so near the Briggs Shaft that it would only require about two hours' work to open communication with that mine.

The people in the immediate vicinity of the disturbance are considerably exercised, and we fancy there would not be much sleeping done by some last night.—*Scranton Republican.*

Hon. John Morrissey.

[From the Albany Knickerbocker.]

The Honorable John was at the Delavan House yesterday. He looks more manly every day. He certainly possesses the deportment of a gentleman. We shall never, however, forget the day that we first saw the Honorable John. It was one Sunday afternoon, some twenty-five years ago, in the lower part of the city, when John, who had the reputation of being a fighter, fell into the hands of the Philistines of that section. John was young, vigorous, muscular and reckless in those days. His general appearance was as rough as his actions, and the latter were in keeping with plug uglies of the times. "Down town" in those days was a rough place, known as the "Goose Pasture" south of Rensselaer street. It embraced among its inhabitant many rough boys, who enjoyed a fight as they did a good meal. They looked for the former with as much eagerness as they did the latter. In consequence, the streets were nightly the scenes of rowdyism. Canalers were set upon on all sides and beaten unmercifully. On the sunday in question it was announced that John Morrissey was in town. His reputation as a fighter preceded him. There being a natural antipathy against all fighters from abroad among the fighters down town, the latter had a strong desire to take the fight out of the former. With this object in view, some of the leaders sought ought the famous, now Honorable, John. They found him, and his stalwart form like a Goliah struck terror to their hearts. But he was only one man, while they were many. The attack was made, and the fight commenced. It was carried on for fully an hour. Every man, woman and child, from old Lydius street to the south bounds of the city, assembled on Arch street, where the conflict was waging. John by some means obtained two sea shells, and with one in each hand made sad havoc among the crowd. On the other hand, he was assailed with clubs, paving stones and other missiles. The whole police force of the first district were attracted to the scene. Arch street was filled from Broadway to Pearl street. Such a scene was never before or since witnessed. In the midst of that wild and excited throng stood the valiant Honorable John, holding his own against the whole of down town. Even then he was not mastered, and it was only by his own consent that he entered the station house that order and peace might be restored. Since that event John Morrissey has become the Honorable John. He has been a member of Congress, the lion of Saratoga, and made and lost more fortunes than forty Vanderbilts, Drews or Goulds.

Death from Cold.

Experiments on animals show that they keep themselves alive as long as they are maintained in a state of half-congelation, and die whenever their temperature and circulation are so far restored as to permit the blood globules, disorganized by cold, to be diffused throughout the vessels. Death occurs, therefore, whenever the quantity of these globules is sufficient to produce a considerable disturbance in the system, that is whenever the frozen part is at all extensive. An animal entirely frozen, and consequently containing in its congealed blood no globules but those unfit for life, is dead, without the possibility of resurrection. Thawing it only restores a soft flaccid, discolored body, with opaque eyes. If freezing only attacks a limb it becomes gangrenous, and is destroyed. Pouchet deducted from these examinations a judicious, practical conclusion. If it is true that in case of part freezing, the death of the individual is due to the disorganized globule re-entering the circulation and corrupting the blood, it is plain that the more sudden the invasion of these globules is the more rapidly death will intervene. It follows that by resisting this invasion, by means of ligatures or extremely slow thawing, we might succeed in preventing the poisoning, the diseased globules which, pouring, in a flood into the heart and lungs, would imperil life by the sudden alteration of the blood, will apparently disturb it merely in an unimportant way if they are dropped into the blood by slow degrees.—*Popular Science Monthly for February.*

ANOTHER WESTERN GEM.—There is an amount of uncertainty about the reality of western gem stories, but they are interesting to relate nevertheless. The Virginia City (Nevada) *Enterprise* says: A. M. Stewart, one of the locators of the great grand deposits on the summit of the Sierra Nevada mountains, California, has shown us a stone that is different from anything we have ever yet seen. The stone appears to be a ruby, and is doubtless of great value. Mr. Stewart has several times been offered from $50 to $500 for his "find," but has always refused to sell. The stone is surrounded by a ring of white stone of peculiar formation. The gem, or central stone, is about the size of a ten cent piece, while the whole specimen is about the size of a half dollar. The stone being viewed through a powerful glass, shows the most wonderful rays of light—rays more than rivaling the aurora borealis, with specks of gold and silver. Mr. Stewart picked up the stone from the surface gravel of a ravine upon his claim. He sent it to San Francisco to a lapidary, asking that it be cut on one side. The lapidary tried to cut it, but made a poor job of it. He got off some of the rough outside shell, but was unable to make much impression upon the stone itself. We saw the hardest files used upon it, and they did not even make a scratch. The owner of the stone informs us that three other stones of the same kind are in the possession of the Indians of that region, who hold them in great respect as talismans, and refuse to part with them at any price. By showing one of these stones, an Indian for instance, may pass through all the northern tribes of Indians. The stone is certainly a great curiosity, and we believe this is the only one ever seen in the hands of a white man. It is in the shape of a magnifying glass, being thick in the middle. It is probably a quarter of an inch thick in the center, though but about half an inch in diameter. Being cut on one side only, and poorly cut at that, it is hard to judge of the full beauty and value of the stone. The owner does not call it a ruby, but thinks it a new and rare stone, unknown to the lapidaries. It is certainly a most unique and beautiful gem.

Miscellaneous.

—Sixteen feet of snow has fallen in Utah this winter.

—Boston had 212 fires last year, one of which was a singer.

—The elevated railroad of New York will charge ten cents a ride.

—A monument to General Meade, to be erected at Gettysburg, is proposed in Boston.

—Three bushels of hair were recently stolen at Boston. They were valued at $10,000.

—The city fathers of Omaha, having drawn blanks, now vote the Omaha lottery a swindle.

—Reports from the West confirm the telegraphic dispatches in regard to the severity of the late storm.

—One D. W. Jobson is suing Daniel Drew for $10,000 for information given him in regard to speculation.

—Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines, of New Orleans, has just lost another appeal of her case, and is as hopeful as ever.

—New York Judges have such a good opinion of gamblers that they refuse to consider damaging testimony against them.

—The Erie and Atlantic & Great Western railroads will assume control of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indiana Central railroad in March.

—Missouri is now known as the Kingdom of St. Joseph. Hannibal conquered Rome, but it took both Hannibal and St. Joseph to steal insidiously into the good graces of the Missouri Legislature.

—A Swiss named Nicod died in the almshouse at San Francisco, recently, as the result of a disease which consisted in the formation of delicate points of bone inside of his head, penetrating the brain. A young man similarly afflicted committed suicide from agony, some time ago, in New York, but cases of it are very rare.

—Mr. Emmons Smith, a youth about fifteen years of age, says the Boston *Transcript*, is putting up a small store, to cost about four hundred dollars, on the corner formerly occupied by the old Coos Hotel. He rents the ground and erects the building, which is to be occupied by him as a fancy goods and confectionery store, out of his own money, earned in trade. He began business about three years ago with a barrel of apples, and his profits have now amounted to enough to build this store. He pays his tuition at school, which he attends regularly when in session, and clothes himself like any other independent man of business.

Tubing and Casing.

THOS. T. TASKER, JR. STEPHEN P. M. TASKER

MORRIS, TASKER & CO.,

Pascal Iron Works,

PHILADELPHIA.

TASKER IRON WORKS

New Castle, Delaware.

OFFICE—Fifth and Tasker streets, Philadelphia.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE—15 Gold street, New York.

Trade Mark

BRANCH STORE

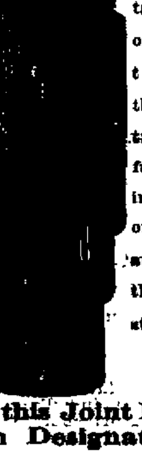
At Titusville,

MANUFACTURERS OF

LAP-WELDED OIL WELL

Tube and Casing,

TASKERS' PATENT JOINT



This is an extremely strong joint, particularly adapted to Oil Well Tube. It consists of a socket, tapped taperin, to receive the tube; each end of the socket is tapering to receive rings; these rings are split on one side, so that in screwing them down into the taper threads on each end of the socket, they clasp the tube firmly, fully protecting the screw on the tube, and making the joint much stronger.

Tubing with this Joint Furnished when Designated.

Wrought Iron Welded Tubes,

Plain and Galvanized, one-eighth to eight inches inside diameter.

LAP-WELDED BOILER TUBES,

Made of Best American Charcoal Iron 1¼ to 10 inches outside diameter.

Screwing Machines,

And a full assortment of

GAS AND STEAM FITTERS'

TOOLS AND FITTINGS,

Brass and Iron Body Valves and Cocks,

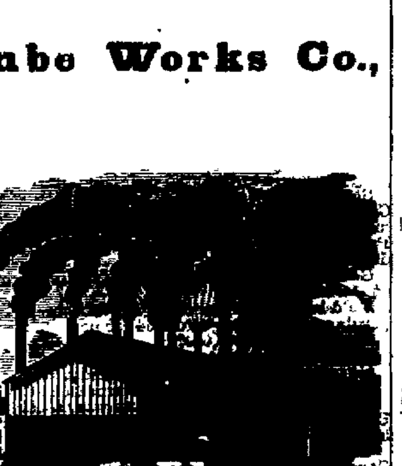
GAS WORKS, LAMP POSTS, &C.

An assortment of Oil Well Supplies at the Branch Store.

Our Oil Well Tubes are tested before leaving our works, with a pressure of 1,200 lbs. to the square inch. Each length is stamped near the screw with our trade mark—the sockets are not. jan23tf.

NATIONAL

Tube Works Co.,



BOSTON, MASS.

Manufacturers of

LAP-WELDED OIL WELL

Tubing and Casing.

We would call the particular attention of dealers and producers to this make of Tubing and Casing. One of the important features in the manufacture of our Tubing is that the Lap and the Weld are made perfectly straight, smooth and uniform, thereby giving equal and great strength to the tubing throughout.

Each joint carefully inspected, reamed at end and proved with the sockets on a hydraulic pressure of 1,800 pounds to the square inch before shipment.

Each length stamped with our trade mark.

DIAMOND "B."

nov17dtf.

Steam Engines.

NOVELTY IRON WORKS.

Gibbs, Sterrett & Co., Props,

Titusville, Pa., and Nunda, N. Y.,

MACHINISTS,

Iron Founders & Forgers,

Manufacturers of

ENGINES AND BOILERS,

All sizes, both Stationary and Portable.

DRILLING TOOLS,

RIG IRONS,

CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS,

In Iron and Brass. Our own and the

BLY PAT. ADJUSTER

Dealers in

Steam, Gas, and Oil Well Fittings.

Agents for the

EARLE STEAM PUMP.

REPAIRING

OF ALL KINDS PROMPTLY DONE.

All Work Warranted.

Manufactory—Monroe and Mechanic streets. Office—68 Monroe streets.
F. H. GIBBS,
WM. R. STERRETT,
A. A. ASPINWALL,
JOHN L. McKINNEY,
R. H. STERRETT,
JOHN W. ALEXANDER.
3oct-dtf

GEO. W. TIFFT, SONS & CO.,

Engines and Boilers.

TRADE T MARK

BOUGHTON &

CHANDLER,

GENERAL AGENTS.

OFFICE

No. 9 Chase & Stewart Block,

TITUSVILLE, PA.
aug6dtf.

Epping, Carpenter & Co.,

Cor. Penn and 23d Sts.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Manufacturers of the

KEYSTONE STEAM PUMP!

Also, AIR and VACUUM PUMPS,

The most simple, economical and durable pump in the market. Send for circulars. 15augly

Steam Engines.

FARRAR & TREFT'S

STEAM ENGINE

—AND—

BOILER WORKS,

BUFFALO, N. Y.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE

C. M. Farrar Patent Engine.

R. C. McPHERSON,

GENERAL AGENT.
Office corner Spring and Washington streets, Emery block,

TITUSVILLE, PA.

Branch Office at Parker's Landing,

FRANK M. FARRAR, Agent.

CAUTION:—I caution all parties from manufacturing or using any Steam Engine which is an infringement upon my patents of Engine or designs; also my patent on similar style Engine with valve on top of cylinder, as they will be rigidly protected.
C. M. FARRAR.
je3dtf.

Boston Iron Works,

JAMES SMITH, Prop'r,

OTTER STREET, NEAR J. & F. RAILROAD

FRANKLIN, PA.,

manufactures Oil Well Rig Irons, Casing Heads or Stuffing Boxes, Plows, and all kinds of Castings, Drilling Tools, &c.
Also, sole manufacturer of the

Morahan & Roberts Patent Sand Pumps.

worltf

H. T. HUNT,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

Sucker Rods and Fittings,

PATENT IRON RIM SAND PUMP

REELS, BAND AND BULL WHEELS.

TITUSVILLE, - PENN'A.

Tubing and Casing.

CRESCENT TUBE WORKS.

EVANS, DALZELL & CO.,

PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.,

Manufacturers of

(TRADE MARK.)

Lap-VTV-Weld

Reg. 1872.

Tubing and Casing,

Tested to 1,200 lbs. to the square inch. Also, all sizes of Plain and Galvanized

Wrought Iron Pipe,

From ⅛ to 8 inches inside diameter.

E. W. STRATTON, G. B. MITCHELL,

AGENTS.

OFFICE: 4 Parshall House,

SPRING ST., TITUSVILLE, PA.
may15.

HIGHEST MARKET PRICE

Paid, in Cash, for

OLD BRASS AND COPPER.

GIBBS, STERRETT & CO.
15jantf.

Surveyors and Gaugers.

HOWLAND & SMITH,

Civil Engineers and Surveyors,

Office over Second National Bank,

Titusville, - - - Penn'a

Having completed the survey and location of the several streets in the city under the authority of the City Council, are now prepared to locate and define the boundaries of any lots therein. Surveys of lots will be made promptly and on reasonable terms. decttf.

Real Estate.

COUTANT & WEBSTER,

Real Estate Agents and Brokers.

Our list of Real Estate comprises a large extent of territory and great variety of prices and locations. Among our city property we can recommend with confidence Watson's Addition, for which we are sole agents, as containing some of the most valuable building sites in the city of Titusville, having commanding views, fine soil, and a surface well adapted for ornamental grounds. We also call attention to our list of Oil Lands and Oil Interests, which embraces some fine producing territory, large tracts of undeveloped lands and good paying wells. Particular attention paid to selecting and purchasing property, and we do not advise our customers to make investments which will not pay.

Office—Parshall House Block, Titusville.
apr15dtf.

Z. NEWELL,

Successor to Geo J. Sherman,

Real Estate Agent,

OFFICE ON SPRING STREET,

Opposite the American Hotel.

CHEAP BUILDING LOTS!

THE HAMMOND FARM

has been laid off in villa lots and streets, including the southern extension of Franklin and Martin streets, making some three or four hundred delightful valley and hillside lots, which are now offered for sale at prices ranging from $250 to $500 on easy terms. Apply to

C. B HAMMOND,
Chase & Stewart block, Titusville, Pa.
may18tf.

Lawyers—Notaries.

GEORGE A. CHASE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.
No. 1 Second Floor, Chase & Stewart block, Titusville, Pa.
apr16dtf.

REID & NEILL,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
Office: Nos. 1 and 2, Chase & Stewart's new block, Franklin street, Titusville, Pa.
B. J. REID. J. A. NEILL.

A. W. BARRY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office in Chase & Stewart's block, Titusville, Pa

HARRIS & FASSETT,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
Office Chase & Stewart Block Titusville, Pa.
J. R. HARRIS. D. D. FASSETT.

CHESTER & POND,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.
Office—Wakefield block, Titusville, Penn'a.
GEO. F. CHESTER. M. W. POND.

RAILWAYS, PATENTS
CORPORATIONS, CONTRACTS, &c.
J. C. CLAYTON—Law offices: New York, No. 7 Warren street; Washington, Intelligencer building; London, No. 8 Southampton building. Refers by permission to Henry Harley, Esq.
24jytf.

ANDREW B. HOWLAND,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Office over Second National Bank, Titusville, Pa.

Dentists—Physicians.

DR. DOWNES'
(Of the old firm of Luce & Downes)
DENTAL ROOMS,
Corner of Washington and Spring streets, Wakefield Block, opposite Parshall House, Titusville, Pa. Office hours, 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. Gas, ether and chloroform in extracting. Residence, 146 S. Franklin street. nov1-tf

FRESH NITROUS OXIDE,
(Laughing Gas), prepared by myself. Warranted pure and perfectly harmless. Kept constantly on hand, for extracting teeth without pain, at the Titusville Dental Parlors, over Savings Bank.
FRANK R. W. COMER.
14oct-dtf

MRS. C. T. CANFIELD, M. D.,
HOMŒPATHIC PHYSICIAN.
Office and residence, No. 62 Spring street second floor. 9decif

THE MAGNETIC BATHS,
NO. 125 WEST MAIN STREET,
TITUSVILLE, PA.,
are now open daily, (Sundays excepted), from 10 a. m. till 8 p. m. Physicians who, in particular diseases, desire to subject patients to a systematic course of electric treatment, will find this institution available. No baths will be administered indiscriminately, and all applicants must receive their prescriptions from
DR. T. F. FRANK,
nov4-tf Fertig Block, Titusville, Pa.

Hotels.

C. C. WILLARD,

EBBITT HOUSE,

Washington, D. C.

Guests will find this paper on file in the Reading Rooms. 4mchdly.

SPENCER HOUSE,

ENTERPRISE, PA.

G. A. CONFER..........PROPRIETOR.

Newly modeled and furnished. Stabling and Livery attached to the hotel. decdtf

Financial.

The Citizens' Bank,

TITUSVILLE, PA.

OFFICERS:
Wm. H. Abbott, Pres't. I. G. Jackson, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:
Wm. H. Abbott, Geo. K. Anderson,
F. W. Ames, F. W. Andrews,
D. H. Cady, Lyman Stewart,
G. Shamburg, Chas. H. Duncan,
J. Foster Clark.

This bank is organized on the partnership principle, each stockholder being individually liable to the full extent of his property.

FOUR, FIVE AND SIX PER CENT.

Interest allowed on time deposits in Savings Bank Department; special facilities being offered to small depositors.

Government Securities of all kinds for sale.

Discounts made and a General Banking Business transacted.

SHAMBURG SAVINGS BANK,

SHAMBURG, PA.

WM. H. ABBOTT, President, F W. PERKINS, Cashier

This institution is a branch of the Citizens Bank of Titusville, and business is conducted on the same principle.

INTEREST ON TIME DEPOSITS. A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.
sep20dtf.

ROBERTS & CO.,

Bankers,

SPRING ST., OPP. AMERICAN HOTEL

TITUSVILLE, PA.

Stockholders Individually Liable.

Buy and sell Foreign and Domestic Exchange and Government Securities, make collections on all points in the Oil Regions, and throughout the United States, and do a general Banking business.

Interest at six per cent. allowed on time deposits.

JOHN PORTER, Cashier.
L. B. SILLIMAN, Teller. jan23dtf.

TITUSVILLE

SAVINGS BANK,

Stockholders Individually Liable.

F. W. AMES, President. C. C. DUFFIELD, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:
F. W. Ames, Lyman Stewart,
Joshua Douglass, Wm. T. Neill,
Geo. S. Stewart, G. K. Anderson,
L. H. Severance.

Transacts a General Banking Business. Interest allowed on time deposits. Foreign and Domestic Exchange for sale. Agent for the "National" and "Anchor" lines of trans-Atlantic steamers. mch25dtf.

GEO. H. BISSELL & CO.,

BANKERS,

At Petroleum Centre, Pa., buy and sell Exchange and Government Securities, Make Collections and do a General Banking Business. jeltf.

Russ & Davidson,

DEALERS IN

Furniture, Carpets

OIL CLOTHS, COCOA MATTING,

WHITE AND CHECK MATTING,

ALL WIDTHS.

Parlor, Chamber and Dining Room

SETS.

Undertaking promptly attended to by a practical Undertaker. Metallic Caskets, Cases and Coffins, of all sizes, constantly on hand. A splendid Hearse for funeral attendance.
☞Two doors from the Opera House, Spring street, Titusville, Pa. webdtf.

Financial.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK

OF TITUSVILLE, PA.

Capital, - - $300,000

$500,000 IN GOVERNMENT BONDS

deposited with the United States Treasurer secure bill holders and depositors

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST

allowed on time deposits, for which certificates will be issued.

All Deposits Payable on Demand Without Notice.

CHARLES HYDE President G. C. HYDE Cashier

DIRECTORS:
Charles Hyde, Wm. M. Henderson
F. W. Ames, Wm. C. Hyde,
Wm. H. Abbott, P. T. Witherop,
J. D. Angier, W. B. Sterrett,
H. B. Porter.

Exchange Bank,

WAKEFIELD BLOCK,

Corner Washington and Spring Sts.,

TITUSVILLE, PA.

Capital, - - - $100,000

Stockholders Individually Liable.

Collections made on all points in the United States and Canadas. Buy and sell Railroad and Government Securities, coupons, specie and Home and Foreign Exchange.

INTEREST ALLOWED on TIME DEPOSITS

Correspondence Solicited.

OFFICERS.
Geo. K. Anderson, Pres't; H. B. Cullum, Cash'r; E. C. Hoag, Assistant Cashier.

DIRECTORS:
Chas. H. Ames, F. Bates,
Wm. T. Neill, A. H. Bronson,
Henry Harley, C. B. Wright,
C. J. Hepburn, H. C. Ayres,
Geo. K. Anderson, Wm. H. Kemble.
mch19d&wly.

PRODUCERS

AND

MANUFACTURERS' BANK,

OF TITUSVILLE, PA.

Capital, - - - $100,000

Stockholders Individually Liable.

Buy and sell United States Governments, Gold Coupons, Collect Interest and do a General Banking Business. Collections made on all points in the Oil Regions. Correspondence solicited. D. H. MITCHELL, President.
C. A. MITCHELL, Cashier. 1gmdtc.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,

TIDIOUTE, PENN'A.

Capital - - - - - $100,000

Stockholders Individually Liable

Collections made at lowest rates and promptly remitted.

JAMES PARSHALL, President.
ROBERT C. BEACH, Cashier.
nov18tf

INVENTORS

will consult their own interests, and insure a safe, speedy and prompt transaction of their business by communicating with
LOUIS BAGGER & CO.,
Solicitors of Patents and Attorneys-at-Law, No. 616 Sixth street, N. W., (near the U. S. Pat. Office). P. O. Box 444, Washington, D. C.
☞All letters enclosing a three-cent postage stamp will receive prompt attention and answer. Remember that apparently trivial inventions or improvements are often the most valuable. Copies of all patents issued and drawings will be furnished upon application at reasonable cost. Our fees are exceedingly moderate, and all cases are prepared and attended to immediately. Give us a trial.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Morning Herald.

dnesday, March 5, 1873.

gest Circulation in North- ern Pennsylvania.

Congressional.

WEDNESDAY, March 4.

TE—A Government building at Pitts- was provided for. Two private bills . A committee was appointed to wait President and inform him that all business was transacted and ask if d any further communication to o Congress. The committee reported e had not. Vice President Colfax delivered his valedictory, and stered the oath of office to the resident elect. The Senate was then ned, but immediately thereafter the Second Congress was convened and elected Senators sworn in. The then witnessed the inauguration and ned until Thursday.

E: The House passed a few private

ident Grant's Second In- augural.

iterally true that a nation hung yes- on the lips of one man. The whole this morning from the Atlantic to the will eagerly peruse the Inaugural of ent Grant. The message will be also ed canvassed in London, Paris, Ber- Petersburg, Rome and all lands telegraphic communication. Muti- and impaired by faulty reporting, our s will have little trouble in compre- g the utterances of a man who never his ideas with verbiage or uses am- s phrases, but who speaks with a clear and with a soldier like brevity irectness. The Chief Executive of reatest free nation on the globe e became a public character ten years s challenged attention to all he has s well as to his acts. His Inaugural day breathes a spirit of devotion to his y, and exhibits a grand comprehen- the scope of his duties and the whole of National interests. Wielding onstitutional powers and immeasu- nfluence, a President of the United would at all times command atten- ere he individually below the stan- f greatness, either of mind or charac- fitting that exalted office. But the -if not critical—at least teem with issues, great questions of prin- of policy, of humanity, of an destiny. And Ulysses S. Grant rare and superior man, om his enemies have warned us as a Dictator, in his opening address les from enlarging or extending our force, and denounces war pensive, demoralizing and in opposition to the benign spirit lization. He who has been held trampling on the Constitution to ruthless war on Santo Do- appears here as modestly g to urge again any proposition acquisition of territory. Again does sident demand that the broad shield alienable citizenship shall be guar- the black, and education secured t hile leaving the question of social y outside the province of legislation, to conditions entirely personal and . To the restoration of harmony, to val of a languishing commerce, to stering of home industry, to the lou of American labor, to the reform civil service, to a humane and per- y pacific Indian code, to these simple gnificent objects does he dedicate his stration. His brief but weighty ral closes with a personal allusion, he occasion, and the memories of the d the responsibilities that oppress seem to force him to ex- in spite of that restraint which ual habit. He confesses that he is eighed down by the weight of official that he is impatient for rest; he that he has had for years espite; that he has not promotion, that only duty has pole star and the staff of his , and that, for all his single-minded- d his hard service, he has been tra- and vilified beyond precedent in , and without stint or measure; but his consolation and vindication in dict of his countrymen, and this re- expression of their confidence and . And never was a public servant overely tried or implicitly trusted. ive President Grant!

Higher Salaries.

of the last acts of the Forty Second ss was to vote an increase of salary selves, as well as to members of the ive and Judicial branches of the ment. This proceeding may be con- a piece of extravagance by some- ttle reflection will serve to make it reasonable enough. We believe it only simply just, but a matter of y, and furthermore that it will have ng influence on legislation. In the ce, a representative in Congress is a servant in every sense of the word- ompelled to neglect his private busi- or entrust it to other hands. His are full of correspondence; he has to a student of public questions, and e no end of books, documents, and ment regulations. He is expected to pitable at his home, and to make all welcome at Washington, to make Washington on request, and go the of all the departments for favors for stituents, to present pardon papers, scribe for every new church, to attend vants of every soldier, to accept every ion to dine out and to return the ment, to get out a patent for the nic, to procure seeds for the farmer, ' everybody's friend," to provide of- r all his friends, and to endorse for bag, to loan, to make agricultural ses, to lay the corner-stone of every house, to make temperance addresses, and treat all round, to understand resolution, amendment and substitute ceed in Congress, to vote intelligent- be eloquent in speech and wise in , to keep his skirts clear from the to board at the best hotels, to have a parlor, to take his friends in, and extras, to study nights, and to have e but at everybody's disposal, these are f the pleasant duties of a member of ss. Among the luxuries of his lot, s complimentary phrases of the Bohe- of the press of Washington, whose ce he cannot afford to buy, or is too to conciliate, or will not permit to mail him. We hear a great deal of ption, but little of the good plished by Congress, their great and l work in making laws for forty mil- f people, and of the honest, firm, dig- , enlightened action of hundreds and reds of our public men. There are and strong, honest, patriotic men in ress still, as there always have been, ill once the country will weed out. o for paying our public men liberally eir public services, that they may not lven to borrow or beg or steal, but re- d from want, and be able to live like emen liberally, but not lavishly, to a dignity at Washington suitable to presentative of a constituency number- e hundred and twenty thousand Amer- citizens, and not to be obliged to live ly to make ends meet. And another deration is that a liberal salary will the field of competition open to poor as well as rich, to the man of brains, ll as to the owner of dollars, to the as well as banker. Pay the public ser- like every other employe, well, and hold him to a rigid accountability for ewardship. We shall hear less of sub- when Congressmen are not screwed by a false public economy, to a sal- hat falls below the expenditures their n seems to demand, and the claims of are often too proud or generous to ard.

BY TELEGRAPH

Associated Press Dispatches.

Grant's Inauguration

A MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY!

50,000 People Witness the Procession.

DIPLOMATS IN THE SENATE.

Turkey Feathers and Japanese Silks.

THE OATH OF OFFICE.

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS

A Splendid Military Review.

The President's Inaugural Address.

FELLOW CITIZENS: Under Providence I have been called a second time to be the Executive over this country, to maintain the laws, and so far as lay in my power to act for the best interests of the whole people. My best efforts will be given in the same direction in future acts, and I trust my four years experience in the office will be of service to me. When my first term as Chief Executive began, the country had not recovered from the effects of a great interval of revolution, and three of the former states of the Union had not been restored to their political relations. It seemed to me wise that no new question should be raised so long as that condition of affairs existed, therefore the past four years, so far as I could control events, have been consumed in the effort to restore harmony, the public credit, commerce and all the arts of peace and progress. It is my firm conviction that the civilized world is tending towards Republicanism, or government by the people through their representatives. We support a less army than that of any other first-class power. There could be no extension of territory on this continent which would call for an increase of this force, but rather might such extension enable us to diminish it. The theory of government changes with general progress. Now that the telegraph is made available for communicating thought, together with rapid transit by steam to all parts of the continent, are made contingent for all purposes of government, and communication between the extreme limits of the country is made easier than it was throughout the old thirteen States at the beginning of our national existence. The effects of the late civil strife have been to free the slave and make him a citizen, but he is not possessed of the civil rights which citizenship should carry with it. This is wrong and should be corrected, and to this conviction I stand committed as far as executive influence can avail. Social equality is not a subject to be legislated upon, nor shall I ask that anything be done to advance the social status of the colored man, except to develop what is good in him. Give him access to schools, and when he travels let him feel assured that his conduct will regulate the treatment and fare he will receive.

The States lately at war with the general government are now, happily, re-established, and no executive control is reserved in any of them that would not be exercised in any other States.

In the first part of the present Administration the proposition came up for the admission of Santo Domingo as a Territory of the Union. It was not a question of my seeking, but came from the people of Santo Domingo, and which I entertained. I believe now, as then, that it was for the best interests of the country for the people of San Domingo and all concerned, and that the proposition should be received favorably. It was, however, rejected constitutionally, and therefore the subject was never brought up again by me. In future, while I hold my present office, the subject of acquisition of territory must have the support of the people before I recommend any proposition looking to such acquisition. I say here, however, that I do not share in the apprehension held by many as to the danger of governments becoming weakened and destroyed because of their extension of territory. Commerce, education, rapid transit of thought and matter by telegraph and steam, have changed all this, and I do believe that our Great Maker is preparing the world in His own good time to become one nation, and when armies and nations will no longer be required.

My efforts in the future will be directed to restoring good feeling between the different sections of our common country, to the restoration of our commerce, and those in the carrying trade upon the ocean, to the encouragement of such manufacturing industries as can be economically pursued in this country, to the end that the exports of home products and industries may pay for our imports, the only sure method of returning to and especially maintaining, a specie basis; to the elevation of labor, and by a humane course to bring the aborigines of the country under the benign influences of education and civilization. It is either this or a war of extermination. Wars of extermination, engaged in by a people possessing commerce and all the industrial pursuits, are expensive even against the weakest people, and are demoralizing and wicked. Our superiority of strength and advantage of civilization should make us lenient towards the Indian, and the wrong already inflicted upon him should be taken into account and the balance placed to his credit. The moral view of the question should be considered and the question asked, cannot the Indian be made an useful and productive member of society by proper teaching and treatment? If the effort is made in good faith we will stand better before the civilized nations of the earth, and in our own consciences for having made it. All these things are not to be accomplished by one individual, but they will receive my support and such recommendations to Congress as will in my judgment best serve to carry them into effect. To secure Civil Service Reform many rules, methods, regulations, methods of appointment and promotion were established and have been tried, and my efforts for such reformation shall be continued to the best of my judgment. The spirit of the rules adopted will be maintained.

I acknowledge before this assembly, representing as it does every section of our country, the obligation I am under to my countrymen for the great honor they have conferred on me by returning me to the highest office within their gift, and the further obligation resting on me to render them the best services within my power. This I promise, looking forward with the greatest anxiety to the day when I shall be released from the responsibilities which at this time are almost overwhelming, and from which I have scarcely had a respite since the eventful firing on Fort Sumpter to the present day. My services were then tendered and accepted under the first call for troops growing out of that event. I did not ask for place or position, and was entirely without influence or the acquaintance of persons of influence, but was resolved to perform my part in a struggle threatening the very existence of the nation from a conscientious of duty, without asking promotion or command, and without a revengeful feeling toward any section or individual; notwithstanding, throughout the war and from candidacy for my present position in 1869 to the close of the last Presidential campaign I have been the subject of abuse and slander scarcely ever equalled in political history, which to-day I feel that I can afford to disregard in view of your verdict, which I gratefully accept as my vindication.

The Weather.

WASHINGTON, March 4.

The morning was very cold and clear, and the many thousands who had taken their positions on the route of the inaugural procession found it impossible to keep themselves comfortable, but this did not have any effect in lessening the anxiety to be very early on the ground.

Early in the day

Military and Civil Organizations

from their different headquarters, began to assemble on Pennsylvania avenue, west of the Executive Mansion, and by 10:30 a. m. were nearly all in position. The avenue by this time was alive with persons to witness the military portion of the ceremonies, and many of the visitors wended their way to the Executive Mansion to see the start. Many visited the White House before the time for the parade, but it was closed and no persons were admitted.

The Procession.

The military attaches of the President were at the Capitol, and matters were exceedingly quiet at the Executive Mansion. Prompt to time decided on by General Barry, Grand Marshal for the moving of the procession, the troops began their line of march. They were preceded by police, followed by the Second United States Artillery band, with the Grand Marshal and his assistants and military, and Committee on Organization.

The President,

occupying an open carriage, was accompanied by Senators Cragin, Logan and Bayard, who joined the procession soon after starting, taking position in the third division of the parade. The carriage in which he sat was drawn by four closely clipped mouse-colored horses. His appearance was the signal for hearty cheering, waving of handkerchiefs, and other demonstrations of applause as he rode along.

Immediately preceding his carriage was his escort. The first troops were the Philadelphia city cavalry division, under command of Colonel Andenreid, and the additional military part of it consisted of privates of the mounted guard of this city, the Governor's mounted guard, and Boston Lancers. The Vice President and Governor of this District completed the first and second divisions.

Of the military, included the cadets from West Point, midshipmen from Annapolis, United States artillery on foot, a battalion of Third United States marines, Old Guard, of New York, company A of the St. Louis National Guard, and several volunteer organizations from this city. The first division, consisting of United States troops, was commanded by General Upton.

Among the organizations in the fourth division were organizations from Philadelphia, Albany, Baltimore, Duquesne Greys of Pittsburgh, and five bands of music.

In the fifth division were the Second Connecticut, Fifth New York, Third New Jersey, and Fifth Maryland Regiments.

The sixth division consisted of colored troops, who presented a creditable appearance. The remaing part of the procession, divided into six divisions, were under the Marshalship of members of the Washington Fire Department. These divisions included officials of the general local government and political clubs from different States.

Various large squads of mounted police preceded the procession and kept the immense crowd from encroaching on the line of march. Altogether the civil and military organizations numbered at least 12,000, and made an imposing display. Nearly every organization in the march was accompanied by an effective brass band, and the route was enlivened by excellent music for the space of nearly two miles in length, causing the spectators for a time to forget the intensely nipping atmosphere and clouds of dust and wind against their faces.

The Crowd.

As the procession turned into the avenue from Fifteenth street, the crowds of spectators crowded along the sidewalks from the intersection of the streets, and in a moment the great thoroughfare of Washington was alive with at least 50,000 struggling people. Notwithstanding the excitement, excellent order was preserved.

As the various organization drew near the Capitol the crowd thickened until the entire vicinity of the Capitol grounds was filled.

The appearance of the military organizations was highly extolled and the civic associations also made a good display, though their numbers were considerably diminished by the cold.

The Veterans.

Prominent in the procession was an omnibus containing a number of veterans of Mexico, and following them was a procession bearing the tattered flags of many great battles of the country. This part of the procession was continually cheered.

The Decorations.

The buildings on Pennsylvania Avenue were decorated in a manner surpassing former occasions. The headquarters of various clubs were elaborately adorned.

Owing to the cold weather stands on the line of march for spectators were abandoned and speculators in this business were evidently disappointed.

The Crowd at the Capitol.

Long before the procession had been formed, immense crowds of people were on their way to the Capitol, the near approaches to which, however, were guarded by a large force of police and soldiers, who kept back all except the favored few, about 2,000 person, who had tickets of admission.

In the Senate Chamber.

The chamber and the galleries were filled as soon as the doors were opened. The floor of the Senate began to fill up quite early with distinguished invited guests, including many of the highest military and naval officers of the Government, who occupied seats together to the left and rear of the Senators. Among them were Generals Sherman and Sheridan and Admiral Porter.

The Diplomatic Corps.

The routine business of the Senate was gone through with without interruption till about half-past eleven, when the diplomatic corps appeared at the main entrance and attracted the attention of all as they filed down the centre aisle in their gorgeous court costumes. The Turkish Minister, Blacque Bey, having been longest in the service in Washington, headed the corps as its dean, and was followed by Sir Edward Thornton and the Austrian Minister, Marquis De Noivills; the Minister of France and Mori, the Japanese Minister, brought up the rear of Ministers, the Secretaries and attaches following.

The Supreme Court.

A few minutes afterwards the Supreme Court of the United States was announced, and headed by Chief Justice Chase and clad in their robes of office entered the Senate chamber and took seats prepared for them in front and facing the rostrum.

President Grant.

Almost immediately afterward, General Grant was escorted to the Senate Chamber by the Senate Committee of Arrangements, consisting of Cragin, Bayard and Logan, and conducted to a chair directly in front of the Clerk's desk, and sat there facing the audience, the target for several thousand of curious eyes. His gaze seemed to all appearance neither to avoid nor to realize, but exhibited his usual self possession and unassuming demeanor.

Members of the House.

The members of the House of Representatives, headed by Speaker Blaine, then entered the Senate Chamber and took seats in a body behind the Diplomatic Corps.

The hour of 12 o'clock having nearly arrived, Vice President Colfax delivered his valedictory, and proceeded to administer the oath of office to Vice President elect Wilson.

The New Senate.

The Vice President administered the oath of office to the Senators-elect, who came forward to the rostrum as their names were called by the Secretary, three at a time.

The organization of the new Senate having been completed in the course of about twenty minutes, it was announced that the Senate, Supreme Court and invited spectators would proceed to the east portico of the Capitol to participate in the ceremonies of inauguration of the President elect. The procession was accordingly formed and the late occupants of the floor of the Senate proceeded through the corridors and rotunda to the place indicated.

The Platform.

In front of the portico, but about ten feet lower, being on a level with the front landing place of the flight of marble steps, had been constructed a platform capable of accommodating, together with the steps, 500 or 600 people. It had a semi-circular front which was covered with American flags and decorated with wreaths of evergreens. A national flag was also intertwined with two of the columns supporting a pediment of the portico, and the general effect harmonized well with the splendor of that noble building. On reaching the platform the President-elect took the seat provided for him directly in front of the centre, Vice President Colfax and the Sergeant-at-Arms in charge of the ceremonies sitting on the right, and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court on his left. The Senate Committee of Arrangements were near at hand, and next in rear. The Associate Judges of the Supreme Court occupied seats on the left, and members and Secretary of the Senate on the right. The diplomatic corps were to have occupied seats in rear of the Supreme Court, but many of them were not sufficiently alert to prevent themselves from being crowded into the background by members of the House of Representatives and others, who were pressed forward by the general crowd behind. The coldness of the weather had the effect of making a number of spectators in the Capitol grounds opposite and streets adjoining much smaller to-day than on most similar occasions heretofore, but many thousands were assembled to witness the ceremony.

The appearance of the President on the platform was greeted with enthusiastic cheers and bursts of music from the bands, and all the various civic and military organizations, which were drawn up in line of battle in the wide space in front of and extending the entire length of the Capitol.

Taking the Oath.

The noise of greeting was hushed as the President-elect and the Chief Justice of the United States arose simultaneously and the latter commenced to recite the formula of the President's oath of office, which General Grant took with head uncovered, and resumed his seat for a few moments while the boom of cannon, the ringing of bells and shouts of the vast multitude burst forth with deafening sound.

The Address.

Partial quiet having been restored, the President rose and proceeded to read his inaugural address. His voice was not audible except to persons on or near the platform, and consequently there were no manifestations of applause or otherwise during the delivery, which occupied less than ten minutes, and was completed before the larger part of the assembly not directly in range of view knew that it had been commenced.

Returning to the White House.

At the conclusion of the address the President was warmly congratulated by his friends and soon after left for the White House, escorted by the procession, which had formed and taken up the line of march. Most of the outside crowd followed in the same direction and the rest dispersed to their homes while the Senate returned to its chamber and the inauguration ceremonies at the capitol were concluded.

The Review.

Immediately in front of the White House, on Pennsylvania avenue, a large crowd covered the platform from which the President was to review the military. The stand was decorated with flags and streamers, and inside was handsomely upholstered and contained seats for the Presidential party. The review stand was guarded from the throng of spectators by a few files of soldiers and mounted police. Shortly after his return from the Capitol the President, marshalled by Secretary Robeson, and accompanied by the Cabinet officers and ladies, arrived and took seats. Mrs. Grant and other ladies connected with the President's family also took seats with the rest of the party on the stand. Just before the arrival of the head of the column in the vicinity of the stand, Generals Sherman, Sheridan and Howard, dressed in full uniform and accompanied by ladies, walked up through the crowd and took positions on the stand. The review was by far the most imposing portion of the military display and more than an hour was consumed in passing the President. The different bands of music performed spirited music as they marched at the head of their respective columns to which they were attached along the broad avenue. The excellent drill and precise discipline of the military was a theme of great praise, and the different organizations presented a military panorama that will never be forgotten by those before whom it moved. The general exclamation is that never before has there been a finer or more brilliant inaugural parade. To-night there will be a brilliant display of fireworks from the front of the Treasury and Capitol. Also, a general illumination.

XLIId Congress—Third Session.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 4.

The Senate reconvened at 9:30, but no quorum being present a brief recess was taken, after which the bill providing for the purchase of a site for public buildings at Pittsburg passed.

The bill to remove the political disabilities of R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, was passed.

Mr. Ferry, of Michigan, called up the bill extending the time for restoration to market of Ottawa and Chippewa lands in Michigan. Passed.

At 10:15 Mr. Conkling offered a resolution, which was agreed to, for the appointment of a committee of two to wait upon the President and inform him that unless he had some further communication to make, the two Houses having finished the business before them, were ready to adjourn.

The Vice President appointed Messrs. Conkling and Trumbull such committee.

Mr. Kelly called up the bill giving portions of a certain military reservation in Oregon for insane asylum in Oregon.

At 11:50 Mr. Conkling reported that the President had been waited on, and that he had no further communication to make to Congress.

At four minutes before 12 o'clock the President elect, escorted by Senator Cragin, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, followed by members of the Cabinet, entered the chamber.

Vice President Colfax then addressed the Senate, as follows:

SENATORS: The time fixed by the constitution for the dissolution of the Forty-second Congress has arrived, and with a few parting words I shall resign this gavel to the honored son of Massachusetts, who has been chosen by the people as my successor. Administrations terminate and Congresses expire as years pass by, but the nation lives and grows and prospers, to be served in future by those equally faithful to its interest and equally proud of its growing influence among the nations of the earth. To be called by the representatives of the people, and afterwards by the people themselves to the responsible duty of presiding successfully over the two Houses of Congress for the past ten years, from the era of the war through the era of reconstruction to the era of peace, more than fills the measure of any ambition. Looking back over these ten exciting years, I can claim not only that I have committed no act which has proved the confidence misplaced that called me to this position, but also that I have striven in its official duties to administer the parliamentary duties with the same impartiality with which an upright judge upon the bench decides in a question of life and liberty, to faithfully protect the rights of the minority as well as to uphold the rights of the majority; in the advancement of public business to remain calm and unmoved amid the excitements of debate, to temper and restrain aspirations, and to guard against personal antagonism. To perform acceptably the complex and often perplexing duties of the chair without partisan bias has been my constant endeavor. It is gratifying, therefore, that of the many hundreds of decisions made by me, often on the instant, none have been reversed and scarce any seriously questioned. How much I owe to the uniform kindness and support of the members over whom I have presided, is difficult to express in words. It has been bounded by no party lines and controlled by no political affiliations, and I rejoice that I have been able to attest my appreciation of this support while jealously defending principles before people. This defence has never been coupled with personal assaults on any of the eminent public men with whom I have differed, no aspersions on their character have dishonored my tongue, and no epithets or invectives have fallen from my lips.

But the Clock admonishes me that the Forty-Second Congress has already passed into history, and wishing you, Senators, useful lives for your country and happy lives for yourselves, and thanking you for the resolution spread on your journal, and invoking the favor of Him who holds the destinies of nations and of men in the hollow of His hand, I am ready to administer the oath of office to the Vice-President elect, whom I now introduce to you.

The Vice-President, standing at the Secretary's desk, then addressed the Senate:

SENATORS: In assuming the position assigned me by the voice of the nation, I am not, I trust, unmindful of the obligations it imposes. Service here somewhat prolonged, covering a period crowded with great events and an association here with nearly two hundred and thirty Senators, many of them Statesmen of large and varied experience, have impressed upon me exalted ideas of the responsibilities resting upon the occupant of this chair under the rules of the Senate, Parliamentary law and the Constitution. In passing, then, from the seat I have held for more than eighteen years to this chair, I trust I comprehend something of its requirements, something, too, of the tone and temper of the Senate. In presiding over your deliberations I shall strive to be free from personal prejudices and partisanism. Public duty and the obligations of personal friendship alike require that I shall be as considerate, as just and as impartial as the lot of humanity permits. Justice, generosity and the friendly regard of senators fully appeal for that counsel and encouragement, that forbearance and indulgence which I am sure I shall often require as your presiding officer.

The retiring Vice President then administered the oath of office to the Vice President elect, and then said:

The time for the expiration of the Forty-second Congress having arrived, I declare the Senate of the United States adjourned sine die.

Vice President Wilson then called the Senate of the Forty-third Congress to order, and announced his readiness to administer the oath of office to Senators elected to the Forty-third Congress, and accordingly the following Senators were sworn in: Allison, Bogy, Cameron, Conkling, Conover, Dennis, Dorsey, Howe, Ingalls, McCreary, of Kentucky, Mitchell, Merrill, Morton, Ogelsby, Patterson, Sargent, Sherman and Merriman.

Owing to some inadvertence, Mr. Conkling's credentials had not yet been received, but Mr. Hamlin remarked the Senator's election was of the nature of public notoriety, and moved the oath of office be administered, which was unanimously agreed to.

Senators Gordon, Jones and Wadle did not appear.

After the oath of office had been administered to the new Senators, the President's proclamation convening the Senate in extra session at 4 o'clock, was read.

A procession was then formed and proceeded to the platform on the central portico of the Capitol.

At 12:25 the Senate returned to its chamber, and on motion of Mr. Anthony, the hour for daily meeting was fixed at 12 o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Hamlin, a committee of three was appointed to notify the President that the Senate was ready to receive any communication he might have to make. Messrs. Hamlin, Casserly and Sherman were appointed such committee.

The Senate then adjourned until Thursday at noon.

HOUSE.

The House met at 9:30 a. m.

The Senate bill in aid of the execution of laws in Utah was laid aside, and the following Senate bills were passed: To provide for a Board of Commissioners to report a system of irrogation of the San Joaquin, Sacramento and the Valley of California; to establish a board to locate inspectors of steam vessels in Michigan; to amend the act to enable discharged soldiers and sailors to acquire homesteads on public lands; donating cannon balls to the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association; to authorize the interment of honorably discharged soldiers and marines in national cemeteries; Senate bill to authorize the Texas Pacific Railroad to connect with, consolidate with or leave other railroad lines in California, except through lines to the Pacific ocean, &c.

Mr. Holman opposed the bill as tending to greater monopoly. The bill was defeated—Yeas, 89; nays, 78—not two-thirds in the affirmative.

The Senate bill to amend the act of June 10th, 1872, for the relief of certain tribes of Indians in the Northern Superintendency was laid aside; the Senate bill authorizing appointments and promotions in the Pay Department was laid aside.

Mr. Banks, from the Committee on Rules, reported a bill to increase the standing committees from nine to thirteen, and gave as his reasons for the proposed increase the vast increase of business and increase of members.

Mr. Dawes suggested to make the number eleven instead of thirteen, which was too unwieldy a number. Eleven was substituted for thirteen, and the resolution as thus amended was adopted.

Mr. Tyne, from the Committee on Public Buildings, reported a resolution for improvement in the heating and ventilating of halls and for supplying new desks and chairs for the next Congress. Also, for making comfortable sections in the galleries for the exclusive use of families of members and Senators and the President's family, and for the diplomatic corps. Adopted.

Mr. Potter, from the Judiciary Committee, made a report on the matter of Judge Locke, of Florida, who had accepted the office of State Senator. The committee considers two offices incompatible, but inasmuch as Judge Locke had resigned his office as State Senator, the committee asked to be discharged, and it was so ordered.

Mr. Garfield, rising to a personal explanation, said: During the late investigation by the committee of which the gentleman from Vermont (Poland) was chairman, I pursued what seemed to be the plain path of duty to keep silence, except when I was called upon to testify before the committee. When other testimony was given which appeared to be in conflict with mine, I waited expecting to be called again if anything was needed from me in reference to these discrepancies, but I was not recalled, and when the committee submitted their report to the House, a considerable portion of the testimony relating to me had not been printed. In the discussion that followed here I was prepared to submit some additional facts and considerations in case my own conduct came up for consideration in the House, but the whole subject was concluded without any direct reference to myself, and since then the whole time of the House has been occupied with public business. I now desire to make a single remark on this subject in the hearing of the House. Though the committee acquit me of all charges of corruption in action or intent, yet there is in the report a summing up of facts in relation to me which I respectfully protest is not warranted by the testimony. I say this with the utmost respect for the committee and without intention of any reflection upon them. I cannot now enter upon discussion, but I propose before long to make a statement to the public, setting forth more fully the grounds of my dissent from the summing up to which I have referred. I will only say now that the testimony which I gave before the committee is a statement of the facts in the case as I have understood them from the beginning, and that nothing in my conduct or conversation has at any time been in conflict with my testimony. For the present, I desire only to place on record this declaration.

Mr. Acker, referring to the vote of thanks to Speaker Blaine at the last session, which was reported as being unanimous, stated that that was a misrepresentation, as he himself had voted in the negative, and proceeded to justify his vote on the ground of political and personal partiality. [Excitement, noise and confusion.]

Mr. Raney, standing in the central aisle and surrounded by members, declared that if any people had right to complain and find fault with the House and Speaker, it was the class of colored people to which he belonged. The other side of the House would not let them have their civil rights bill passed.

Mr. Cox—Now we ought to go out and see the corruptionists and pretorian guards. [Laughter.]

Mr. Dawes, in behalf of the joint committee to wait on the President, reported that the committee had discharged that duty and that the President had stated he had no further communication to make to Congress.

As the hands of the dial clock were making rapid approach toward noon, the Speaker rose and delivered his valedictory. He said:

GENTLEMEN: For the forty-second time since the Federal Government was organized its great representative body stands on the eve of dissolution. The final word which separates us is suspended for a moment that I may return my sincere thanks for the kind expression respecting my official conduct which, without division of party, you have ordered to be entered on your journal. At the close of four years service in this responsible and often trying position, it is a source of honorable pride that I have so administered my trust as to secure the confidence and approbation of both sides of the House. It would not be strange if in the necessarily rapid discharge of daily business I should have erred in some decision made on points unexpectedly rising and often without precedent to guide me. It has been my good fortune, however, to be always sustained by the House, and in no single instance to have had a ruling reversed. I advert to this gratifying fact, to quote the most eloquent of my predecessors, in no vain spirit of emulation, but as furnishing a powerful motive for undissembled gratitude. And now, gentlemen, with a hearty God bless you all, I discharge me on only remaining duty in declaring that the House of Representatives of the Forty-second Congress is adjourned without day.

The remarks of the Speaker were generally and heartily applauded on the floor and in the galleries, and then the members formed in procession, with the Speaker at their head, and went to the Senate Chamber to participate in the inauguration ceremonies.

UTAH.

The Mormons Jubilant.

SALT LAKE, March 4.

Intelligence that the House this morning laid aside the Senate bill in relation to Utah created great excitement, and the people generally are glad to be relieved of the great suspense of the past few days. The Mormons show no especial exultation, though much pleased, and say they expected no other result. The new church organ says the bill, as amended, was not so objectionable, but still was a foul blow at republican institutions, free government and rights and liberties of citizens. The Journal (Gentile) says: "We do not despair yet that we will finally win." Leading Gentiles are greatly disappointed, but express hope for the special session.

KANSAS.

The Noble Red.

LEAVENWORTH, March 4.

A party of Arapahoe warriors, numbering sixteen, including the chiefs Big Mouth, Powder Face, Spotted Wolf and Tall Bear, visited the city and Fort Leavenworth to-day. The whole party was shown through the Moorise High School building during session hours, and Big Mouth, Spotted Wolf and Powder Face made speeches through an interpreter expressing their delight with the schools. The gymnastic exercise elicited applause from the Indians.

FOREIGN.

The Bank of England Forgeries.

LONDON, March 4.

It is reported that the frauds on the Bank of England amount to $2,000,000, and that of this amount $350,000 was drawn upon Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., $500,000 upon the Rothschilds, and a large amount, the exact figures unknown, upon the Barings. Some of these houses are said to be making strenuous efforts to suppress the details of the transactions. It is stated, on what appears to be good authority, that one member of the house of Rothschilds went to New-gate to-day and had an interview with Noyes, the alleged accomplice of the swindlers, and startling revelations concerning their operations were made, which will be kept secret for the present.

Startling News From Spain.

PARIS, February 4.

The Messenger de Paris publishes in an extra this evening, dispatches reporting that Marshal Serano has been appointed Dictator of Spain, and that the Republicans have suffered a severe defeat at the hands of the Carlists near Irun.

Yellow Fever.

LISBON, March 4.

A South American steamer brings news that the ravages of yellow fever in Brazil were unabated. At Rio Janerio deaths numbered from thirty to forty per day. The epidemic had spread to Baha and Pernambuco. A number of English residents returned in the steamer and others were preparing to leave.

Pere Hyacinthe.

PARIS, March 4.

Three hundred Liberal Catholics have united in an address to Pere Hyacinthe, urging him to resume the pulpit at Geneva. The Father has made a favorable reply, saying that he is willing to preach to those who have resolved not to surrender to either ultra montanism or unbelief.

The Cabmen.

BERLIN, March 4.

As the cabmen obstinately persist in their strike, to the great inconvenience of the public, the police authorities have ordered cab proprietors to resume business under penalty of withdrawal of their licenses in case of refusal.

The Latest News.

[By Telegraph.]

—General Edward Johnson, ex-Confederate, died at Richmond, Va., Sunday.

—A fire at Lagrange, Indiana, yesterday, destroyed Kerr's flouring mills. Loss $12,000.

—A public school house in Fort Wayne, Indiana, burned yesterday. Loss $18,000.

—Congress has directed that a statue be erected in Washington to the memory of the late General Thomas.

—The Supreme Court of Alabama has decided that the Court House Legislature of that State was a legal body.

—The case of George B. Evans, the defaulting claim agent of this State, came up for trial yesterday at Harrisburg.

—Returns from the Georgia election are meagre, but the constitutional amendment, doing away with disfranchisement, seems to have been carried.

—By a collision of two freight trains on the New London & Northern railroad, yesterday, near Yautic, Ct., twenty-five cars were completely demolished. Nobody hurt.

THE OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE MORNING HERALD, TITUSVILLE, March 4.—10 P. M.

The Petroleum markets to-day were unchanged from yesterday's quotations. The feeling appeared weaker at almost every point in the Region.

On the Upper Road transactions were limited and the market closed at $2 15 asked and $2 10 bid.

There was little doing in Oil City, $2 25 being bid and $2 30 asked at the close.

The market at Parker's Landing underwent no material change, prices ranging from $2 00@$2 10.

The Tidioute market was quiet at $2 00 and $2 15.

The home refined market was nominally 10½c in bulk and 14½c in barrels.

Sales and Resales of Crude Petroleum in the Oil Region, March 4.

UPPER CREEK.	
500 bbls spot	2 12½
1000 "	2 12½
500 "	2 15
300 "	2 12½
OIL CITY.	
2000	2 30
500	2 25
300	2 25
PARKERS LANDING.	
500 bbls spot	2 05
500 "	2 05
1000 "	2 10
200 "	2 05
1000 "	2 05
TIDIOUTE.	
300 bbls spot	2 00
250 bbls spot	2 05

[PETROLEUM MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.]

New York.

NEW YORK, March 4.

Petroleum—Market without life and prices nominal. Crude in bulk at 8¾@8⅞c. Refined spot, at 19c; April at 19⅛c; May 20c. Cases at 26¼@26¾c—without sales.

Philadelphia delivery very quiet and weak; Refined spot, at 18c; April 18½c; May at 18¾c; June at 19¼c.

NEW YORK, March 4—1:18 P. M.

Petroleum—Market nominally unchanged. Crude at 8¾c. Refined at 19c.

NEW YORK, March 4—2:30 P. M.

Petroleum—Crude quiet but firm; in bulk at 8½@8¾c. Refined quiet but firm; standard white at 19c.

NEW YORK, March 3.—3:00 P. M.

Petroleum—Crude, 8½c; refined, 19c.

Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, March 4.

Petroleum—Crude 11d. Refined 18½d. Spirits 15d.

LIVERPOOL, March 4—1:00 P. M.

Market unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, March 4—3:00 P. M.

Petroleum—Refined 18½d. Spirits unchanged.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 4.

Petroleum—Market quiet; Standard White at 19c. Crude 8c. Cases 24½c; April to May 19⅜c.

Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, March 4.

Petroleum—Market inactive; spot 5¾c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, March 4.

Petroleum—Refined steady; car lots 16c; trade lots, according to order; legal test Ohio State at 24@24½c.

Antwerp.

ANTWERP, March 4.

Petroleum—Refined 44 francs.

Financial and Commercial.

Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, March 4.

Money was stringent in the main to-day, although at intervals there was comparative ease. Stock brokers paid from 1-32 to ⅛ per day, with a considerable portion of the business at 1-16. The time loans were at 7 per cent per annum, and a commission of 1 per cent for 30 days and ½ per cent fyr 60 days. Some banks are shipping currency to Chicago and Cincinnati.

Sterling heavy at 109. One of the leading German houses was drawing against $2,000,000 in bonds of the Oregon branch of the Central Pacific Railroad, recently brought out on London exchage at 79½.

Gold strong; ranging at 114¾@115⅛, closing at 115 bid.

Gold loans at 4 per cent per annum and 1-32 per day for carrying and 1-64 for borrowing.

Clearings, $72,000,000.

Treasury disbursements, $617,000.

Governments very dull and steady.

State securities dull with Tennessee's lower.

Railroad bonds more active with a decline in Union Pacific firsts, while land grants were firm higher.

The Stock market was affected by reports that Congress at the last moment, had authorized an appropriation for the re-issue of $44,000,000 of Treasury note contracted by Secretary McCulloch, and prices advanced 1@1⅜ per cent, the rise being most marked in the shares which suffered the most in the recent decline. The market reacted somewhat before the close on sales to realize profit. It appears that the Directors of the Pacific Mail Company has agreed to purchase four Webb's steamers for $1,000,000, and made an appropriation for the completion of the iron vessels for the route now fitting up. The 27,000 shares of reserve stock of the Company were sold when the stock was at par. It is understood that Stockwell has, at the request of the Directors, placed in their hands additional collateral securities for mortgages on his private property. The improvement in stocks was the most marked in Pacific Mail, Western Union Telegraph, Lake Shore, New York Central and Panama. The latest figures show a reaction from the highest rates, but the market closed steady.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons of 1881	118¼
do '62 5-20s	115½
do '64, 5-20s	115¼
do '65, 5-20s	116⅛
do '65, new 5-20s	117¾
do '67, 5-20s	116⅛
do '68	116¼
do 10-40s*	111¼
U. S. Currency 6s	114
New fives	113½

*Exclusive of Interest.

STATE BONDS

Missouri	94
Tennessee, old	80
" new	80
Virginia, new	50
old	44
North Carolina, old	31½
new	16

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Canton	100	St. Paul	52⅝
W. U. Tel	87⅝	preferred	72¾
Quicksilver	43	Wabash	73
Adams Ex	94	preferred	84
Wells Ex	63½	Fort Wayne	10
American	66	Terre Haute	----
United States	71¾	preferred	40
Pacific Mail	54½	C. & A.	109½
N. Y. Central	102⅝	preferred	112½
N. Y. C. Scrip	----	O. & M.	45⅝
Erie	64⅝	C. C. & C.	93¼
preferred	79	B. & Q.	110½
Harlem	127	Lake Shore	93⅝
preferred	130	Indiana Cent	38
Mich Central	107	Illinois Cent	121
P. F. W. & C.	89⅞	Union Pacific	53⅛
Northwestern	88	Central do bonds	104
preferred	89¾	U. P. bonds	86⅛
Rock Island	113	D. L. & W.	100⅝
N. J. Central	102½	H. & E.	8½

Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, March 4.

Business was fairly active with commission houses, but the jobbing trade is checked by the severely cold weather. The cotton goods market is buoyant for all descriptions of brown, bleached and colored cottons, and prices ruled strong and regular. Woolens are rather quiet, except for fancy cassimeres and worsted coatings. Agents for shawl manufacturers made their opening of spring styles to-day, and received a fair amount of orders. Polka spot prints are in demand, and medium colors are well sold up in first hands. Foreign goods are rather better.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, March 4.

Flour—Quiet and unchanged in every respect. Wheat—Market very dull; No 1 red winter held at $1 70; No 2 red winter held at $1 65, and $1 64 offered. Corn—Market steady with a moderate demand; mixed at 45@46c. Oats—Market steady with a moderate demand; No 1 State at 41c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, March 4.

Flour—Market quiet and unchanged in every respect; Spring extras $4@5 00. Wheat—Quiet; No 3 white Wabash at $1 75; No 1 white Michigan, at $1 80; amber Michigan spot, at $1 67½@$1 68; seller April at $1 72@1 72½; seller March at $1 76; No 1 red at $1 71; No 2 red spot, at $1 66; seller April $1 69½. Corn—A shade higher; high mixed, 39@39½c; low mixed at 38½c; yellow 40c; no grade at 38c. Oats—No 2 held at 34½c. Cloverseed $5 00. Dressed hogs at $5 60 @6 00.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, March 4.

Flour—Market quiet and unchanged in every respect; extra spring at $6 85@7 25; superfine spring, at $4 75@4 00. Wheat—Dull and market unsettled; No 2 Spring Chicago at $1 19¾@1 19¾ cash; $1 21½@1 21¾ seller April; No 3 spring Chicago at $1 07½; rejected at 92@99½c. Corn—Quiet and weak, and a shade low No 2 mixed at 31½c cash; 33c seller April; 36c seller May; rejected at 27½c. Oats—Dull and prices drooping; No 2 at 29¼c cash; rejected at 23c. Rye—Market steady with a moderate demand; No 2 at 65c. Barley—Dull and prices drooping; No 2 fall at 71½@73½c; No 3 at 55½. Seeds—Timothy quiet and unchanged in every respect; Clover at $5 15@5 25; mammoth at $5 75. Provisions—There is a speculative demand and prices have advanced; mess pork closed at $13@13 95 seller April; $14 25 seller May. Lard—Market steady, with a moderate demand. Bulk meats—Market steady with a moderate demand; shoulders, packed, 4½c; short rib middles at 6⅝c. Dressed hogs—Demand fair and prices have advanced; $5 50@5 60 for fair to choice. Whiskey—Demand active and prices have advanced.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, March 4.

Flour—In fair demand; superfine Western and State at $5 88@6 65; common to good $6 75@7 50; good to choice $8 00@8 40; white wheat extra $8 50@8 62½; extra Ohio $7 10½; St. Louis $7 62½. Rye flour—Quiet; common to fancy superfine, $3 90@6 75. Corn meal—Heavy; yellow western at $3 25@3 35. Whisky—Quiet at 92c. Wheat—Very quiet; No. 2 Milwaukee afloat, at $1 65; very choice No 2 in store, at $1 64; inferior red Western at $1 72; No 2 Northwestern, in store, at $1 58. Rye—Quiet at 90@95c. Barley—Market unchanged; Canada West $1 24. Malt—Unchanged. Clover seed—Dull and heavy at $8 50@8 75; Timothy at $3 65@$3 75. Corn—Market a shade better and in moderate demand; old mixed western afloat, at 65½@66c; in store at 63½c; new western mixed at 64@65c; yellow western at 65@65½c. Oats—Heavy; new western mixed at 48@50c; white at 50@51½c. Eggs—Dull at 29@30c. Hay—Steady. Hops—Quiet; 40@55c for N. Y. 1872; Eastern and Western at 40@50c. Coffee—Quiet; Rio at 18@22½c. Sugar—Moderately active; fair to good refining at 8⅝@9¾c. Molasses—Quiet; New Orleans 43c. Rice—Steady at 8@9c. Turpentine—Easier at 60½c. Provisions—Pork—Firmer; new mess at $16 62½; prime mess at $14 25. Beef—Unchanged at 9@11½; extra at 12@13½c.

Special Notices.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Mutual Pipe Co., Union Pipe Co., Butler Pipe Co.

MANAGER'S OFFICE, FOXBURG, Pa., January 15, 1873.

Notice is hereby given that on and after February 1, 1873, the above companies will enforce their demurrage charge of one cent per barrel per day in all cases where owners fail to move their oil from the companies' tanks with promptness.

Oil run from wells will be free from the above charge for ten days from date when run. Certificates issued will bear the date when the oil was run. In both cases the charge will begin upon the eleventh day from date of run or certificate issued.

After the certificate is turned in to the company by whom issued the charge will terminate, so long as buyers use all possible diligence in moving or shipping the oil.

Oil in the tanks of the companies February 1st next or certificates out on that date will be treated as run or issued on February 1st, and will be free from the above charge for ten days thereafter.

The above companies receive oil for transportation only. It is therefore necessary that Producers sell or move their oil as soon as possible after it is run, and that Shippers use every effort to ship their oil when purchased, thereby enabling the companies to render the Producers the promptest service in moving oil from their wells.

20jantf. CHAS. P. HATCH, Manager.

Special Notice.

OFFICE OF PENN'A TRANSPORTATION CO., TITUSVILLE, May 1, 1872.

On and after date, all oil not removed from the Company's tanks within thirty (30) days after delivery to them, will be subject to a deduction of five (5) cents per barrel per month or fractional part thereof, from date of receipt by the company until removal, for evaporation and waste. Receipts will be issued for oil delivered to the company. Orders on the company will not be recognized after this day.

WM. WARMCASTLE, Superintendent.

may10tf.

Office Penn Transportation Company

On and after this date Oils will be received for transportation as follows: Oil under 48 gravity, two per cent.; 48 gravity, and not exceeding 49, three per cent.; oil exceeding 49 gravity will be rejected. Gravity test of oil to be from the top of the oil.

W. H. ABBOTT, Secretary.

aug29tf

Titusville Pipe Company.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE TITUSVILLE PIPE CO., TITUSVILLE, PA., June 19, 1872.

Oil is received by this Company for TRANSPORTATION only NOT FOR STORAGE. It is ready for delivery to the owner within twenty-four hours after its receipt by the company, and any liability incurred by the company, ceases upon the expiration of said twenty-four hours. Owners of oil are expected to remove it with promptness, and if not so removed, it remains entirely at the OWNER'S RISK OF LOSS FROM WHATSOEVER CAUSE OCCURRING.

All oil hereafter received by the company which shall be allowed to remain in its tanks longer than one month, shall be subject to an additional charge of one cent per barrel per day from the date of its receipt until its removl.

Receipts will be issued for oil Orders upon the company will not be recognized.

A. B. HOWLAND, Supt.

NEW YORK PIPE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK PIPE CO., TITUSVILLE, Pa., Sept. 27, 1872.

Oil is received by this Company for TRANSPORTATION only and NOT FOR STORAGE. It is ready for delivery to the owner within twenty-four hours after its receipt by the Company. Owners of oil are expected to remove it with promptness, and if not so removed, it remains entirely at the owner's risk of loss from whatsoever cause occuring.

All oil received by the Company on and after October 1, 1872, which is not called for within one month from the date of its receipt, will be subject to a charge of ten cents per barrel, and an additional charge of one cent per barrel for each day that it remains beyond one month. These charges to be in addition to transportation charges.

All oil in the custody of the Company October 1, 1872, will be considered as having been received on that date, and will be subject to additional charges as above if not removed before November 1, 1872. This will also apply to all outstanding orders accepted by the Company prior to October 1, 1872.

Hereafter no orders will be accepted or recognized by the Company, but receipts will be issued for all oil received. This change becomes necessary in order that parties holding or buying such oil may know the date of its receipt, and the additional charges then due or which may become due thereon.

A. B. HOWLAND, Engineer and Superintendent.

22sep-dtf

NOTICE.

OCTAVE OIL COMPANY'S OFFICE, January 20th, 1873.

On and after date all orders or receipts for oil already issued or to be issued will be subject to a charge of five (5) cents per barrel for evaporation and waste if the oil is not removed from the company's tank within thirty days from date of receipt or order, and after thirty days one (1) cent per barrel for every six days, or fractional part thereof, until removed.

D. O. WICKHAM, Secretary.

22jantf.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE CHURCH RUN PIPE CO., TITUSVILLE, PA. July 13, 1872.

On and after June 15th all oil not removed from the Company's Tank within thirty (30) days after delivery to them, will be subject to a charge of five (5) cents per barrel per month, or fractional part thereof, from date of receipt by the company until removal. Receipts will be issued for oil received by the company.

nov21tf J. F. CLARK, Secretary.

A. E. HASBROUCK,

OIL WELL BROKER.

Has constantly for sale a large number of wells located in every section of the Oil Regions. Headquarters at Titusville Oil Ex. 16sep-dtf

New Advertisements.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in and by the 1st Section of the Act of General Assembly in Pennsylvania, passed the 17th day of March, A. D., 1872, entitled, "An act to permit the voters of this Commonwealth to vote every three years upon the question of granting licenses to sell intoxicating liquors," it is enjoined upon the Sheriff of every county to give notice of such election to be held, in pursuance thereof, I, Orlando Reed, High Sheriff of the county of Crawford, do therefore make known and give this notice to the electors of said county of Crawford, that a special election will be held in said county on

FRIDAY, MARCH 21st, 1873,

at which time the qualified electors of said county will vote for license or against license, in the manner provided by the 1st section of the aforesaid act, hereinafter recited:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.,* That on the third Friday of March, 1873, in every city and county of this Commonwealth, and at the annual municipal elections every third year thereafter, in every such city and county, it shall be the duty of the inspectors and Judges of Election in the cities and counties to receive tickets, either written or printed, from the legal voters of said cities and counties, labelled on the outside "License," and on the inside "For License" or "Against License," and to deposit said tickets in a box provided for that purpose by said Inspectors and Judges, as is required by law in the case of other tickets received at such election; and the tickets so received shall be counted and a return of the same made by the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the peace of the proper county, duly certified as is required by law, which certificate shall be laid before the Judges of the said Court after said election shall be held, and shall be filed with the other records of said Court; and it shall be the duty of Mayors of cities, and of the sheriffs of counties, or of any other officer whose duty it may be to perform such service, to give due public notice of such special election above provided for, three weeks previous to the time of the same, and also three weeks before such election every third year thereafter: *Provided,* That this act shall not be constued to repeal or affect any special law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors, or prohibiting the granting of licenses: *Provided,* That when the municipal and township elections in any city or county do not occur on the third Friday in March, the election provided for in this section shall be held on the day fixed for the municipal elections in said county; *And provided, further,* That all licenses granted after the first day of January, 1873, shall cease, determine and become void on the first day of April, 1873, if the district for which they shall be granted determine against the granting of license; and the Treasurer of the proper county shall then refund to the holder of said license the moneys so paid therefor, for which the said Treasurers shall be entitled to credit in their accounts with the Commonwealth.

SEC. 2. That, in receiving and counting, and in making returns of the votes cast, the Inspectors and Judges and Clerks of said election shall be governed by the laws of this Commonwealth regulating general elections; and all the penalties of said election laws are hereby extended to and shall apply to the voters, Inspectors, Judges and Clerks voting at and in attendance upon the election held under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 3. Whenever, by the returns of elections in any city or county aforesaid it shall appear that there is a majority against license, it shall not be lawful for any Court or Board of License Commissioners to issue any license for the sale of spirituous, vinous, malt or other intoxicating liquors, or any admixture thereof, in said city or county, at any time thereafter, until at an election, as above provided, a majority shall vote in favor of license: *Provided,* That nothing contained in the provisions of this act shall prevent the issue of license to druggists for the sale of liquors for medicinal purposes.

I also hereby make known and give notice that the places of holding the aforesaid elections in the several boroughs and townships in the county of Crawford are as follows:

The electors of Athens township to meet at the Drake School House.

The electors of Beaver township to meet at the Centre School House.

The electors of Bloomfield township to meet at a house near Oil Creek Lake.

The electors of Blooming Valley to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Centreville to meet at the Upper School House.

The electors in Cambridge borough to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of Cambridge township to meet at the School House in the village of Cambridge.

The electors of the borough of Conneautville to meet at the School House near the public square.

The electors of Conneaut township to meet at the Centre School House.

The electors of the borough of Cochranton to meet at the election house in said borough.

The electors of Cussewago township to meet at the Clawson School House.

The electors of the borough of Evansburg to meet at the Public School House in said borough.

The electors of East Fallowfield township to meet at the Town House.

The electors of West Fallowfield township to meet at the School House in district No. 2, in the village of Adamsville, in said township.

The electors of East Fairfield township to meet at the Harvey School House.

The electors of West Fairfield to meet at the Town House in said township.

The electors of Greenwood township to meet at the house of Jonathan Taylor.

The electors of Geneva borough to meet at ——, in said borough.

The electors of Hayfield township to meet at the grocery store of A. D. Taggart.

The electors of Hartford borough to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of Linesville borough to meet at the Centre School House in said borough.

The electors of Mead township to meet at the Hunter's School House.

The electors of Oil Creek borough to meet at the School House.

The electors of Oil Creek township to meet at the Centre School House in said township.

The electors of Pine township to meet at the Centre School House in the village of Linesville, in said township.

The electors of Rockdale township to meet at the Centre School House at Willis's Four Corners, in said township.

The electors of Richmond township to meet at the house of Ira P. Clark.

The electors of Randolph township to meet at the house of A. Guy.

The electors of the borough of Riceville to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of Rome township to meet at the house now occupied by Francis M'Gee.

The electors of Saegertown to meet at the new School House in said borough.

The electors of Sadsbury township to meet at the School House at the outlet of the lake.

The electors of Spring township to meet at the School House near Miles B. Baldwin.

The electors of the borough of Spring to meet at the School House.

The electors of Summit township to meet at the School House in Harmonsburg.

The electors of Summerhill township to meet at the Centre School House.

The electors of Steuben township to meet at the School House near Richard Hannah's, in said township.

The electors of North Shenango township to meet at the School House in Espeyville.

The electors of South Shenango township to meet at the Centre School House.

The electors of West Shenango to meet at the School House in Turnersville.

The electors of Sparta township to meet at the School House in Spartansburg.

The electors of Spartansburg borough to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of Troy township to meet at the house of Ebenezer Fulton.

The electors of Townville to meet at the School House.

The electors of Union township to meet at the School House near J. L. Henry.

The electors of the borough of Vallonia to meet at the School House.

The electors of Vernon township to meet at the house of John Gable.

The electors of the borough of Venango to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of Venango township to meet at the Centre School House near Jacob Blystone.

The electors of Wayne township to meet at the house of John McCracken.

The electors of Woodcock township to meet at the Town House near Daniel Grub's.

The electors of the borough of Woodcock to meet at the School House in said borough.

In pursuance of an act of General Assembly of the Commonwealth, entitled "An act relating to the elections of the Commonwealth," passed the 2d day of June, 18 9,

NOTICE is hereby given that the said election will be opened between the hours of 6 and 7 o'clock in the forenoon, and shall continue without interruption or adjournment until 7 o'clock in the evening, when the polls shall be closed.

Given under my hand at Meadville the 24th day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-seventh.

ORLANDO REED, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Feb. 27, 1873.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

Three hundred and fifty feet of 5 3 16

CASING,

at H. FREEMAN'S,

feb15dtf Petroleum Centre.

OFFICE TO RENT.

IN THE FERTIG BLOCK.

The room formerly occupied by the City Council; also the room formerly occupied by G. S. Berry. C. B. HAMMOND, Agent

Titusville, October 29, 1872. oct30tf

AUCTION! AUCTION!

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF

CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, Hats and Caps, TOBACCO, PIPES, CIGARS, &c., &c.

The undersigned, Assignee of George Asher, will sell at Auction, without reserve, the entire stock of goods, in lots to suit purchasers, at the store of GEORGE ASHER,

Cor. Franklin and Short Streets, THURSDAY, MARCH 6th,

Beginning at 2 o'clock, p. m., and continuing every day and evening till all is sold.

TERMS CASH.

HIRAM KATZ, Assignee.

Titusville, Feb. 27, 1873. 1mar3t

Miscellaneous.

Titusville Steam Bakery!

66 SPRING STREET,

TITUSVILLE, - - PENNA.

Bread, Pies, Cakes and Confectionery,

BOSTON BROWN BREAD.

WEDDING AND FANCY CAKES

made to order. Also a complete stock of GROCERIES, and the best brands of FLOUR

TAKE NOTICE.—Goods delivered to any part of the city Free of Charge.

WM. LOWRIE, Proprietor

3apdtf. Successor to the late E. H. Berry

GOOD NEWS!

CHOP, $1.25 per 100 lbs. MEAL, $1.15 per 100 lbs. OATS, 45 Cts. per Bushel, AT THE

LAFAYETTE STEAM MILLS AND IRON WORKS.

FLOUR, BUCKWHEAT AND FEED CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

ENGINES AND BOILERS! OIL WELL SUPPLIES

constantly on hand. Particular attention paid to all kinds of Jobbing and Model Work, Brass Work and Repairing Engines.

A. GOOD Proprietor

Opp. Oil Creek Passenger Depot, Titusville, Pa

N. B.—Cash paid for Copper and Brass.

DEAFNESS BLINDNESS, THROAT, LUNG, AND CHEST DISEASES,

Catarrh, Asthma, Liver and Kidney complaints Nervous and General Debility exclusively and most successfully treated by

Dr. Von Moschzisker,

AT TIFFT HOUSE, BUFFALO,

Four days each week,

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

Dr. Von Moschzisker, the only regularly educated physician of position in the medical profession who advertises his profession, and can refer to the best physicians in the country as regards his standing, skill, and the works he has published on the Nature and Treatment of the above Maladies. He can also refer to the press of Philadelphia, Rochester and Buffalo, as to his success in the Medical and Operative treatment of those Diseases. His Cures and Surgical Operations were well known to the editors, as well as the reputation he has for years enjoyed previous to his adopting the mode of making himself known by advertising. His references to citizens who have been treated by him in every city he has visited, are of the highest order, and can be examined at his rooms.

Buffalo References.

The undersigned, after satisfying ourselves of Dr. Von Moschzisker's skill and the estimation in which he is held in cities he has visited before coming to Buffalo, have been for some time under his care, and are so well pleased with his success in our own cases, and his method of treating the several diseases he makes a specialty of, as to cordially recommend him to all needing his professional care.

D. H. MULLER, Pastor Grace M. E. Church.
ROBERT PALEN, Bradstreet's Commercial Agency.
JOHN V. TIFFT, G. W. Tifft, Sons & Co.
W. V. SIRRETT, County Treasurer's office.
A. L. SMITH, firm Smith, Lapham & Co.
JOHN TOPPING, U. S. Express office.
JACOB MOORE, American Express Co.
C. A. MARVIN, firm Ray & Marvin.
N. OTTENOT.
JOHN KELLY, Alderman.
WM. WESTON, Supt. Penitentiary.
JOHN H. TRYON, N. Y. C. R. R. Erie street.
M. A. WHITNEY, 476 Franklin street.
D. ROSENAU, 320 Franklin street.
DR. J. R. WETHERILL, 63 Niagara street.
CHAS. A. GOULD, Sirrett & Chester.
JOSEPH MARSH, N. Y. C. R. R., Exchange street.
E. A. DARLING, 416 Main street.
JACOB RUDOLPH, 377 Main street.
SAM. W. WINCHESTER, Pratt & Co.
L. SCHWARTZ, 363 Main street.
L. B. ROBE, 29 Central Wharf.
H. A. BRIGGS, 143 Morgan street.
D. RANSOM, 135 and 137 Main street.
HARRY HERSEE, 25 Linwood avenue.

To Whom it May Concern.

We, the undersigned, citizens of Philadelphia take pleasure in certifying that Dr. F. A. Von Moschzisker has been a resident of our city for some years, during which he has acquired a distinguish reputation as a practitioner in diseases of the Eye, Ear and Throat. He has also, during some time past, been Professor and Clinical Operator in one of our medical institutions. Having made known to us that he proposes to visit other cities and the Canadas, in order to enlarge his already extensive experience, and afford those persons who need his services and cannot leave home an opportunity of consulting him, we recommend him to the cordial support of the press and the confidence of the communities he may see fit to visit. We willingly thus endorse him, that he may not be placed by those to whom he is a stranger, in the category of traveling physicians; and that he may at once command that confidence which is his due without the otherwise necessarily prolonged residence in each place.

M. McMICHAEL, Mayor of the city.
E. W. DAVIS, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Pa.
J. W. FORNEY, editor Press.
J. E. KINGSLEY, Continental.
CHAS. McCLINNOCK, Morning Post.
P. C. ELLMAKER, U. S. Marshal.
J. W. GRASON, Mercury.
ROBERT MORRIS.
GEO. N. LANMAN.
A. E. WELCH.
A. W. McCLURE, Member of Congress.
CHAS. E. WARBURTON, Evening Telegraph.
E. L. FETHERSTONE, Evening Bulletin.
JAMES ROSS SNOWDON, State Senator.
ROBT. EDEN BROWN, Attorney.

The original, signed by the entire press and numerous well-known citizens, with other credentials, can be examined at his rooms.

25jan3m.

CITY OF TITUSVILLE.

AN ORDINANCE.

Amending an ordinance to establish and regulate a Fire Police Force, approved June 14, 1872.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted and ordained by the Common Council of the City of Titusville, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same, That Sec. 7 of an ordinance entitled, "An ordinance to establish and regulate a Fire Police Force," approved June 14, 1872 be amended that the same shall read as follows, viz.:

The Chief of Police of said city shall be ex-officio captain of said force. The Lieutenants shall be elected by the members of the organization, subject to the approval of the Common Council. All members of said force shall be elected by ballot by the active members of said organization, and said organization shall remain in force, having all the privileges and subject to the restrictions of said ordinance, so long as ten members of said organization shall remain together. The terms of office of the Lieutenants shall be for one year from the second Monday of April in each year. Any officer or member of said force may be discharged by the Council upon sufficient cause shown to said Council at any regular or special meeting thereof, and in case of death, resignation, or vacancy in office or membership from any other cause, the same shall be filled by election at the first regular meeting of said organization thereafter, subject to the approval of the Council.

No compensation shall be allowed by the Council to any person for services performed under the provisions of this ordinance.

Passed in Council, February 26, 1873.

HENRY C. BLOSS, President.

Attest: S. GRUMBINE, City Clerk

Approved February 27th, 1873.

feb28-d10t W. B. ROBERTS, Mayor.

MONEY TO LOAN,

ON GOOD NOTES,

or upon Real Estate or Personal Property, as securities. Call on or address A. H. PECK.

30dectf No. 100 Spring street, Titusville.

DENTAL NOTICE.

I will open a new Dental Office in Room 1, Robert's new block, on or about the 6th of March, 1873. N. L. WILLARD.

feb24-w1t-dtf

PIANO TUNING.

Pianos Tuned, Repaired and Regulated

By Chas. A. Schultz. Leave orders with Prof. Emil Uller, Titusville, or address Oil City.

dec16 1y

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

FALL AND WINTER, 1872.

We are now receiving our FALL AND WINTER STYLES of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

WOOLENS,

Comprising a complete Assortment of

Diagonals and Straight Lines,

(NEW STYLES),

BLACK AND COLORED CLOTHS,

BLACK AND COLORED

GRANITES & TRICOTS,

Fancy Cassimeres,
Striped and Mixed,
Fancy Vestings,
Silk, Woolen and Plush,
Black and Colored
Kerseys and Meltons,

Striped and Mixed Scotch Suitings

ALL COLORS.

Also a full assortment of

NEW STYLES OF OVERCOATINGS.

All of the new styles, French, German, English and Scotch Goods are represented in our stock. These goods we are prepared to make up in the best possible style and guarantee garments made by us both as to QUALITY OF GOODS and STYLE OF CUT.

OUR STOCK OF

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

has been selected with great care and includes a full assortment of

UNDERWEAR SILK AND WOOLEN.

ALL STYLES.

SHIRTS, HOSE, COLLARS,
CUFFS, TIES, SCARFS,
GLOVES, SUSPENDERS, &c., &c.

We would direct attention to our assortment of

HATS AND CAPS,

in which will be found all of the LATEST AND NOBBIEST STYLES, which we receive as soon as they appear in Eastern cities.

For the benefit of those desiring a PERFECT FIT we have a FRENCH CONFORMATEUR for taking measures, and can furnish any desired style of Hats. Hats Shaped and Ironed.

OUR STOCK

Is unusually large and we feel confident of showing fine goods at reasonable prices.

Shugert & Starr,
d&w

HART & MALONE,

Manufacturers of the Finest and Most Fashionable

BLACK WALNUT

FURNITURE.

103, 105 AND 107 WATER STREET,

FACTORY,

32 and 34 St, Clair Street,

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

2jtnly

ISHAM & CO.,

JEWELERS.

ISHAM & CO.

Would call attention to their stock of Goods suitable for

WEDDING PRESENTS,

Consisting of Solid Silver, from the well-known house of the Gorham Manufacturing Company, Wood & Hughs, and Whiting Manufacturing Company, all stamped and guaranteed to be sterling in purity. All Goods

WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED.

If any of our customers during the last five years can show us any article different in any particular from what we or parties in our employ have represented, we will

REFUND EVERY DOLLAR

of money paid. It has been our aim to keep a

High Standard of Goods,

And we think by so doing we have given

SATISFACTION TO OUR CUSTOMERS.

Just received, a new invoice of

AMERICAN WATCHES

Which will be sold at factory prices. feb11

DATE OF DEPARTURE Of European, South Pacific and West India Mails, for the month of February, 1873.

1st. St. Thomas, Demerara, &c.....West India
1st. British Mails.....White Star
1st. Continental and Bremen.....Bremen
5th. Europe via Liverpool.....Guion
6th. Europe via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.....Hamburg
6th. Havana and Mexico.....Mexican
6th. Havana and Nassau.....Nassau
8th. British Mail.....White Star
8th. French Mail Direct.....French
8th. Continental and Bremen Mails.....Bremen
10th. South Pacific and Central America.....Aspinwall
12th. Europe via Liverpool.....Guion
13th. Europe via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.....Hamburg
13th. Havana.....Havana
15th. British Mails.....White Star
15th. Continental and Bremen Mails.....Bremen
19th. Europe via Liverpool.....Guion
20th. Europe via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.....Hamburg
20th. Havana and Nassau.....Havana
20th. South Pacific and Central America.....Aspinwall
22d. Brazil, West Indies and Argentine Republic.....Brazilian
22d. British Mails.....White Star
22d. Continental and Bremen Mails.....Bremen
23d. French Mail Direct.....French
26th. Europe via Liverpool.....Guion
27th. Europe via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.....Hamburg
27th. Havana, Mexico and West Indies.....Havana

P. H. JONES, Postmaster, New York.

NOTICE.—The proprietors of the "Herald" will not recognize credits extended to any person on their account who does not hold written authority from them.

BLOSS & COGSWELL.

The Morning Herald.

Wednesday, March 5, 1873.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Letters and other communications intended for insertion in the HERALD should be addressed to the Editor.

Rejected communications cannot be returned unless postage is enclosed for that purpose.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Every letter must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

To avoid inconvenience and delay to persons interested, we have to request that all business communications, including advertisements, orders for the paper, and remittances, be addressed to Bloss & Cogswell, and not to the Editor.

The Morning Herald Job Printing Office executes every description of printing, from a lady's visiting card to a mammoth poster.

New Advertisements To-Day.

Rose Croix Commandery—Regular Conclave.
Administration Notice—Willis Benedict Administrator.
For Rent—Small Common House—William A. Myers.

City and Vicinity.

—Don't forget the lecture on Local Option to-night.

—The days and nights are now nearly equal in length.

—There will be religious services this evening at the Chapel of St. James' Church, commencing at 7½ o'clock.

—The Citizens' Corps have appointed a committee to discuss the feasibility and desirability of giving a fancy dress party next month.

—Niagara Hose Company, No. 7, of Buffalo, is having a photograph of the company made which will be presented to its friends in this city.

—Leo Miller, the temperance orator, who is to lecture upon Local Option this evening at the Baptist Church, is said to be a fluent and polished speaker.

—Yesterday was quarter-day with the pensioners, and the disabled soldiers of this vicinity were making application for their money at Squire Perry's office.

—Chief Engineer Merrill, of Corry, was in town yesterday to make some arrangements for the temporary use of the city's hand fire engine. The Corry steamer was disabled at the late fire.

—We are requested to announce that the funeral of the infant son of James Polhemus, will take place this afternoon at two o'clock, from the house, corner of Main and Franklin streets.

—The Young Men's Christian Association keep their latch string out day and evening. It is a pleasant and homelike place for the young men to while away a leisure hour, and is provided with plenty of good reading, music and innocent games.

—The Juvenile minstrels are nightly rehearsing for their entertainments to be given at the Parshall Opera House, April 4th and 5th. The public will be surprised at the talent displayed by these youngsters, their programme surpassing all past attempts at minstrelsy by amateurs.

—The *Courier* of yesterday states, upon authority of the Hartford *Evening Herald*, that prohibition has been thoroughly tried in Connecticut, and miserably failed. This is true, with the exception that there isn't any such paper and that prohibition *hasn't* been thoroughly tried. The rest is correct.

LEO MILLER will lecture at the Baptist Church, on Wednesday evening, the 5th day of March, at 7½ o'clock p. m. Admission free.

PERSONAL.—Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Severance are now at Los Angelos, Southern California. Mr. M. F. Benedict and family, now at San Francisco, will start for home about the middle of April.

THE McCLURE AMENDMENT.—A dispatch from Representative Bates from Harrisburg states that the railroad bill has been sent back to the committee on motion of its author, Senator McClure. This may be the last of it.

INTERESTING TO GAS CONSUMERS.—Bills for gas consumed are due on the first day of the month. If not paid on or before the fifth, the discount will not be allowed. Consumers can be furnished with check-burners or tips, at reasonable rates, at the office, Chase & Stewart Block, Spring street.

NOTICE, FRED BATES HOSE NO. 3.—The regular monthly meeting of the above Company will be held at their rooms this (Wednesday) evening at 7:30 sharp. A full attendance is earnesly requested.

JOHN LEE, Secretary.

ANOTHER LARGE WELL.—A new well was reported struck yesterday morning four miles south-east of Butler on Wild Cat territory. It is said to be owned by Kittaning parties and to be flowing on the ground at the rate of 400 barrels per day more or less. These figures, however, lack confirmation.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—There will be a public sale of balance of stock of furniture remaining on hand at Henkels' Philadelphia Furniture Warerooms, on Friday, March 7th, commencing at 1 o'clock, p. m. Sale positive, as we intend closing out entire stock.

J. R. CUSHING.

JAMES RICH, Auctioneer.

CARNIVAL AT THE SKATING RINK.—The masquerade at the Skating Rink to-night, promises to be a "big thing on ice." Quite a number of tickets have been sold, and a great deal of enthusiasm is shown. There will be costumes to rent at the rink between the hours of two and five, when all may supply themselves who havn't them already. The music will be furnished by Coleman's Band. Admission fifteen cents.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE TITUSVILLE MANUFACTURING COMPANY—ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—The annual meeting of the Titusville Manufacturing Company was held at its office yesterday.

The following named were elected Directors: John C. Bryan, W. W. Kingsland, John Dillingham, J. Keese, J. Douglass, R. McMullen, H. N. Trombly.

After the meeting the board organized and elected John D. Bryan President, W. W. Kingsland Vice President, John Dillingham Treasurer, J. Keese Secretary.

VISIONS OF STEAKS AND ROASTS.—A noble pair of oxen weighing 1,460 pounds, was purchased yesterday, by Fred Hoffer, of the New York Meat Market. They were raised by Mr. C. S. Southworth, a farmer of Athens township, and showed good care and liberal feeding. It would be hard to beat this native stock for size, symmetry, the long body, the trim legs, the fat ribs, the solid flesh. "As strong oxen as ever broke a chain or wore horns," said the farmer, "seven year old, but in their prime." Prime dinners they will make, a feast of fat things for the customers of the New York Market.

HARRIS' DRY GOOD STORE IN OIL CITY BURNED.—Accounts were received in this city yesterday of a fire at the store of Ellis Harris, in Oil City. The fire was discovered about four o'clock and the alarm promptly given. The fire originated in a defect of the furnace, and when the engines arrived on the scene had only made its appearance in the first story and basement, where the firemen managed to confine it until they got it under control. Although not burned much, the goods in the store were very damaged by smoke and water. Mr. Harris had only been in this new store a short time, and had a large stock on hand, estimated in value at $36,000, on which there was an insurance of from $25,000 to $30,000.

PROMOTIONS IN THE CITIZENS CORPS.—At the regular monthly meeting of the Citizens Corps, held Monday evening last, the following elections and promotions were made:

D. W. Fields, promoted to 2d Corporal, vice A. E. Mallet, resigned.

J. E. Ottenstatter, promoted to 3d Corporal, vice W. F. Rice, deceased.

J. W. Jewhurst, promoted to 4th Corporal, vice Fields, promoted.

J. N. Smith, promoted to 6th Corporal, vice Ottenstatter, promoted.

A. B. Kingsland was elected to fill the vacancy of 7th Corporal and H. H. Thomas elected to 8th.

Neighboring Cities.

MEADVILLE ITEMS.

—New maple sugar, made last year, is plenty at Meadville.

—A farmer spoiled a good sleigh by turning a corner at a rapid gait, at Meadville, Monday.

—A Meadville local thinks it was fun to hear old topers talk temperance the other evening. The boys once thought it was fun to pelt the frog with stones. The frog doubtless had a different opinion of the matter, however.

—The *Republican* says that about four o'clock Sunday afternoon, Mr. Daniel Veith, Sr., residing on the corner of South Main and Poplar streets, on going to his room found his wife sitting in a chair holding a newspaper and apparently reading, but he noticed that she was deathly pale, and, thinking she was asleep, raised her up with the intention of placing her on the bed, but she sank to the floor lifeless. Dr. Day was immediately summoned, and pronounced her death as caused either by heart disease or an apoplectic fit. Mrs. Veith was born in Bavaria, in February, 1802; she had been to church, and remarked to a friend that she never felt better in her life. After eating a hearty dinner she went to her room to read, and was found by her husband as above noted a short time thereafter.

CORRY ITEMS.

—Corry feels bad because Jamestown is going to have a genuine alpaca factory.

—Matt Mulhearin, of Corry, to immortalize his dog which won the fight in this city, recently, and died from the effects, has had the purp stuffed.

—The editor of the Corry *Blade* has been investigating prices at groceries that sell on the credit system and those that do a strictly cash business. The result of the investigation is that he has resolved to buy for cash in the future. Printers' ink and ready pay seem to be the secrets of success in business.

ERIE TALK.

—The Presbyterian Church at Erie is holding revival meetings.

—An unsuccessful attempt was made to burglarize Adam Kartz's saloon, at Erie, Sunday morning.

—John B. Gough is going to tell the Erie people whether it will pay, Wednesday night. It generally pays Gough, whether it pays anybody else or not.

—The Erie *Dispatch* says that on Sunday morning a car load of seventeen horses arrived from the West consigned to R. Johnson and F. F. Adams, and about 9 o'clock in the forenoon the gentlemen went to the freight depot to get their horses and have them duly stabled after their long ride. A search developed the fact that the car was not only missing, but was somewhere in one of the trains that had departed eastward and it had got somewhere east of Silver Creek before the conductor could be apprised of the matter. The car was switched off at the next station and promptly returned, and by 9 o'clock the nags were out and in good quarters on the Warfel Farm, none the worse for their extra ride at the expense of the railroad company.

JAMESTOWN DOINGS.

—Tuesday was election day at Jamestown.

—A Jamestown Swede froze his feet so bad the other night that the surgeons were called in to reconstruct his foundations on a more healthy basis.

—There has been so much said about the ravages of the small-pox at Jamestown that the health officers have investigated the matter, and find but six cases in the city.

—The Jamestown *Journal* says that since the arrest of Phillip Helmstetter, the murderer of John Flanders, at Brocton, much has been said regarding his sanity. If his conduct in jail has anything to do with his mental condition, he is certainly as sound as a dollar, while at the same time he is as ugly as sin. Ever since his arrest he has shown a strong tendency to be "the boss" of the hotel, and freely admits that he never allowed any one to talk to him and order him around. He has had several fights with the prisoners, and is considered so dangerous that he is kept in irons all of the time of late.

—The Jamestown *Journal* says that on Thursday night of last week, about 9 o'clock, Samuel Nichols, of Ischua, started from Hinsdale village in company with one Snyder and Pieffer, to visit the residence of the latter in Guiles Hollow, for the ostensible purpose of buying or trading horses. Arriving at their destination, they were met by another man named Dixson, who, with the assistance of Snyder, and without provocation, commenced a brutal assault upon Nichols, knocking him down with stones and beating him with an ax helve until he became insensible. They then searched his clothing, evidently supposing he had a large sum of money, but finding only a few dollars and a cheap watch, they resumed their tortur by kicking and stamping his face with their heavy boots, leaving the imprint of their heels upon his cheek. In the mean time, Pieffer, who had accompanied Nichols in a cutter from Hinsdale, drove off with the same and took no part in the affray. Dixson and Snyder soon followed, leaving the injured man lying in the road where he was found and kindly cared for by a neighbor. The matter was brought to the notice of officer Swartswood, of Hinsdale, who succeeded in capturing all three of the desparadoes, and arraigned them at that place for examination.

THINGS IN ROCHESTER.

—Beecher will stop at Rochester when homeward bound.

—The "Brick Church," at Rochester, was on fire Sunday, but was not badly damaged.

—Burglars were operating in Rochester Saturday and Sunday nights.

—The temperance societies of Rochester have made arrangements for a course of free lectures.

—J. O. Stevens was injured in the hand while firing a pistol during the Yacop matinee, at the Rochester Opera House. Sensation plays are sometimes dangerous.

—The Rochester *Democrat* says that about 4 o'clock Saturday an accident occurred on Munger street, of which the nature is entirely new. Clara Borner, wife of a musician named Frederick Borner, fell into a well and fatally crushed her skull. The well is about sixteen feet and is without a pump. The water is drawn by means of a bucket and pole. It is supposed that she went to draw water and slipped on the ice and fell as above stated. She was taken from the well in an unconscious condition and died in a few minutes. Dr. Harrington was summoned, but his services were unnecessary. The Coroner was to have held an inquest yesterday, but the result has not been ascertained. The deceased was sixty-three years of age.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE.—The numbers of the *Living Age* for the weeks ending February 22d and March 1st have the following valuable contents: On the Hereditary Transmission of Acquired Physical Habits, by Dr. W. B. Carpenter, *Contemporary Review*; The Misfortunes of a Geologist, *Saint Pauls*; Unpublished Letters of the Princess Charlotte, *Quarterly Review*; The Felis Foemina, *Tinsley's Magazine*; The Migration of the Useful Plants, *Macmillan's Magazine*; Bookshelves, *Pall Mall Gazette*; Sir Troy, An Arthurian Idyl, *Blackwood's Magazine*; Instinct Demoralized, *Dublin University Magazine*; Vegetable Invaders, *Chambers' Journal*; Plymouth, the Story of a Town, *Fraser's Magazine*; Instinct, with Original Observations on Young Animals, *Macmillan's Magazine*; Winter Fare, *Dark Blue*; The New Pretender, *Spectator*; Prince Bismarck's Jeremiad, *Spectator*; with instalments of "His Little Serene Highness," translated from the *Platt Deutsch* of Fritz Reuter, and of a "Slip in the Fens," besides poetry and miscellany. The first number of January began a new volume and a new series, with entirely new serials, affording an unusually excellent opportunity for the beginning of new subscriptions. The subscription price of this sixty-four page weekly magazine is eight dollars a year, or for ten dollars any one of the American four dollar magazines is sent with *The Living Age* for a year. Littell & Gay, Boston, publishers.

The Inauguration.

[Special Correspondence of Titusville Herald.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1, 1873.

Favored by a bright and pleasant sky and a bracing atmosphere, the work of preparing for the Inauguration goes bravely on. The huge ball building in Judiciary square is all but finished, and no doubt is now entertained that it will be quite ready to receive the throng of guests which will fill it on the evening of the Fourth; for, unquestionably, the approaching inauguration of General Grant's second term will exceed, both in the grandeur of its display and the number of its visitors, any of its predecessors.

And this leads up to a retrospect of past inaugurations, first among which stands that of the "father of his country," President Washington, on the 30th of April, 1779. For, although the 4th of March had been determined upon as the day on which the Government of the new Republic should go into operation, yet, owing to various incidents and delays, the inauguration did not take place until the above date. At nine o'clock on the morning of that day, religious exercises, appropriate to the occasion, were held in all the churches in the city of New York, and at noon there was a grand parade of all the troops in front of Washington's residence. Washington, in his coach of state, drawn by six milk white horses, then proceeded to the City Hall, surrounded by a procession made up by the members of the Committee on Inauguration, members of Congress, heads of the different departments, the municipal authorities, officers of the army and navy, the foreign ministers to the new-born Republic, and a large number of prominent citizens proceeded to the Senate chamber, in the City Hall, shortly afterwards, where, after the preliminary proceedings had been gone through with, the oath of office was administered on a balcony in front of the Senate chamber, in full view of the immense populace. The oath was administered by the Chancellor, after which, Washington kneeling and solemnly responding, "I swear, so help me God!" kissed the bible. The Chancellor then advanced to the railing of the balcony, and waving his hand, shouted, "Long live George Washington, President of the United States!" and amid the cheers and huzzas of the assembled multitude, this solemn part of the ceremonies came to an end, and the man who was the "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen" was duly installed as the first President of the United States.

The inauguration of John Adams took place on the 4th of March 1797, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, in Philadelphia, in the presence of General Washington, the retiring President, after the expiration of his second term. Oliver Ellsworth, then Chief Justice, administered the oath, and immediately after the ceremony Washington left for his home at Mount Vernon, and the administration of Mr Adams commenced its work.

Thomas Jefferson's inauguration, the next in order, was chiefly remarkable for its extreme simplicity and the absence of all attempts at display. There was no procession and no ball in the evening, no levees and no State dinners or suppers. His second term was inaugurated in a somewhat better style, and there was a ball at the Davis Hotel. Nor was the following inauguration of James Madison especially noticeable, and very little interest was taken in the ceremony.

It so happening that the 4th of March, 1817, fell on a Sunday, the inauguration of James Monroe was postponed till the next day, Monday, March 5th. Mr. Monroe was escorted by a large procession to the Capitol, where the ceremonies took place under the portico on the eastern front of the Old Capitol building. Chief Justice Marshall administered the oath, and when the President kissed the Bible, salvos of artillery announced the fact throughout the city and vicinity, amidst the prolonged cheering of the assembled populace.

The inauguration ceremonies attending the entering into office of John Quincy Adams, Andrew Jackson and Martin Van Buren, though interesting and impressive, were not remarkable for any extraordinary degree of display. That of Harrison was more of an event, socially, if not politically; while that of President Polk was remarkable for the unpropitious state of the weather, the morning being wet and gloomy; but the spirit and perseverence of the vast concourse of spectators were proof against any unfavorable influence of the weather.

On the 4th of March, 1849, Zachary Taylor was sworn into the office by Chief Justice Taney, in the presence of a full Senate, the Diplomatic Corps, and a large concourse of Government and military officers and prominent citizens. The ball which followed the ceremonies at the Capitol was a magnificent affair; Madam Bodisco was the belle of the evening, and we are told that she looked "stunning" in her Russian court dress of crimson velvet, with a white satin underskirt and train, and a regal display of diamonds.

The first inauguration day, in the history of the United States, which was attended with snow, was that of Franklin Pierce. Escorted by a procession over a mile in length, the President elect proceeded to the Capitol in an open barouche, where the usual arrangements had been made, and the customary ceremonies of administering the oath, delivering the address, &c., were gone through with. Chief Justice Taney, upon this occasion, administered the oath for the fifth time.

James Buchanan's administration commenced March 4th, 1857, and his inauguration was a grand affair. Twenty-four military organizations, seven clubs, and several fire companies took part in the procession to the Capitol, where the Senate Chamber was crowded by invited guests and foreign dignitaries in glittering uniforms. Mr. Taney again administered the oath of office, and the scene is described in the *National Intelligencer* as having been most impressive.

The same day, four years later, formed an epoch in American history. On the 4th of March, 1861, Abraham Lincoln was inaugurated President. Gloom and uncertainty hung over the country, and a large military force was on hand to prevent any outbreak. The venerable Chief Justice Taney administered the oath for the eighth and last time in his life. At the ball in the evening, Mrs. Lincoln entered the ball-room leaning on the arm of Senator Douglass, and followed by Mrs. Hamlin, escorted by the Vice President. It was a magnificent affair, but the seriousness of the political situation seemed to effect all present, and there was not the joyous feeling which had attended previous inauguration balls. The ball on the second inauguration of President Lincoln was given in the northwest and east halls of the Patent Office which had just been completed, the north hall being used as the bill-room, and the two other halls as supper room, retiring and cloak room, &c. Senator Sumner escorted Mrs. Lincoln into the ball-room, which was crowded by a gay and fashionable throng.

Andrew Johnson took the oath of office, April 12th, 1865, before Chief Justice Chase. The ceremony which was private, took place at the Kirkwood House at 10 a. m.

The fourth of March, 1869, will long be remembered as the inauguration of General Grant, as the fifteenth President of the United States. The unfavorable weather in the morning and forenoon, notwithstanding, an immense throng of people, representing all the shades in the Union, were on hand in the grounds surrounding the Capital to witness the ceremonies. Only those holding tickets were admitted into the building, however, where the ceremonies were performed in the Senate Chamber in the usual manner. Among those present were Lieutenant-General W. T. Sherman, Generals Thomas, Hancock, Ferry, and Sickles; Adjutant-General Townsend, Judge Advocate-General Holt, Generals Emory, Brice, Ingall, Hyer, O. O. Howard, Admiral Faragut and Rear Admirals Dahlgren and Goldsborough, General Barnes, and many other distinguished officers. Mr. Jesse Grant, the President's father, was upon the floor, occupying a seat adjoining that of Senator Nye, and Horace Greeley was among the occupants of the Reporters Gallery. The President read his inaugural address from the platform which had been erected in front of the eastern main entrance to the Capitol, in the presence of an immense assemblage; after which the procession reformed and escorted the Executive back to the White House.

The official programme of the approaching inauguration has been issued, signed by Senators John A. Logan of Illinois, Cragin, of New Hampshire, and Bayard, of Delaware, who form the Committee on Arrangements. It gives in detail the order of the ceremonial at the Capitol, a list of those who will be admitted to the building, and other information in connection with the serious part of the inauguration. The doors to the floor of the Senate chamber will be thrown open at 11 o'clock to those fortunate ones who have a right to admission, including the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, the Diplomatic Corps, heads of departments, Senators, members, ex-members and members elect; certain officers of the army and navy, and the Governors and ex-Governors of States. The heads of departments and officers of the executive branches of the Government will be assigned seats in the gallery, a portion of which will also be reserved for the families of the President and Vice-President. The remainder of the gallery will be open to ticket-holders, with the exception of the reporter's gallery, which will be open to regularly accredited members of the press only.

At 11 o'clock, the President, accompanied by Senators Logan and Bayard, will proceed in a carriage to the east door of the Senate wing of the Capitol, and, after entering, will proceed immediately to the President's room—a handsomely frescoed department with portraits of the first President and his Cabinet on the walls, and historical frescoes ornamenting the ceiling—where he will remain till 12 o'clock, the hour for the assembling of the Senate. At that hour this body is expected to be ready for his reception, and the President and Vice President elect will be introduced by the Committee of Arrangements, and occupy the seats prepared for them in the Senate Chamber. Everything being in readiness, those assembled in the Chamber will then proceed, headed by the Marshal of the Supreme Court, to the platform temporarily erected in front of the eastern portico, where the oath will be administered by the Chief Justice, after which the President will deliver his address. On its conclusion, the members of the Senate, preceded by the Sergeant-at-Arms, Vice President and Secretary, will return to the Senate Chamber; while the President, accompanied by the Committee of Arrangements, and escorted by the procession, will return to the Executive Mansion. Should the weather prove unfavorable, the ceremony of inauguration will take place in the Senate Chamber instead of the open and unprotected platform.

The rush for tickets to witness this part of the proceedings, which commenced long ago, is kept up with unabated vigor; and unless the issue of tickets is limited to within the prescribed rules, there will be such a "jam" as to excel, if possible, that which attended the first day of the Credit Mobilier proceedings in the House. It is quite surprising to see how many "reporters and correspondents" have sprung up lately, clamoring for admission to the press gallery of the Senate, on this interesting and eventful occasion; but as only *bona fide* representatives of newspaperdom will be admitted, the clamor of many, who have shirked all the hard and uninteresting work during the session, will be in vain. Scarcely less obstinate are the efforts of the *quasi* correspondents to obtain press tickets to the inauguration ball, that they may enjoy the extra facilities and comforts provided for the scribes in the building erected especially for them, adjoining the ball room; but press tickets are only issued by the ball committee to those gentlemen and ladies known to the members thereof as representatives of the press, or provided with undoubtful certificates, and then only upon the payment of the twenty dollars, without which absolutely no one except the invited guests will be admitted.

I visited the ball-room this morning and found it, as I said in the beginning, rapidly approaching completion. The gas fixtures have all been arranged and tested, and the steam engines, boilers and heating apparatus is being placed in position to-day. It having been resolved not to heed the advice of that unique and pious New Hampshirean, who, in a lengthy letter addressed to the committee, suggested that the building be used for the purpose of holding a prayer meeting on inauguration evening, instead of a ball, the festivities will come off, and in a magnificent style, too. Four miles of laurel rope are in course of construction, in the manufacture of which fifty men and boys are employed, which will be used in the decoration of the ball and supper rooms. A system of musical signals has been devised, by which the floor manager can communicate with the three orchestras that are to furnish the music, when they shall commence and cease. A unique and most desirable arrangement has also been made, by which the ball-room is divided off into six sections, designated by numbered flags suspended from the sides of the room, so that a gentleman making an engagement with a lady for any particular dance can designate the section where he will meet her at a given time, and thus avoid the confusion and loss of time incident upon having to hunt all over the immense floor in search of a partner. An assistant floor-manager will be put in charge of each of these divisions, and communicate with the *maitre de ceremonie* by a system of telegraphic signals. It is but due to the gentlemen having the matter in charge to say that they do, and have done, everything to provide for every possible emergency; but the very completeness of their arrangements may prove a stumbling block, and I have my doubts if all this telegraphic business, by gongs, piccolos, and plays, etc., will go smoothly. Misunderstandings are apt to occur with such novel machinery in novel hands; and I should not be surprised to hear the bands strike up when it was intended that all should be still, or play a mazourka at one end, lancers at the other and Yankee Doodle in the middle.

There is much more that I would like to tell your readers in this connection; but I see that I have already exceeded my limits, and, hence, must come to a close. This afternoon it is expected the President's rooms will be completed, and the decoration of the ball room will also be well nigh completed in all its leading features. I have an invitation, with other correspondents, to visit the building to-night, and a full description, with other inauguration news, will follow to-morrow. Yours truly, X.

LETTER FROM HARRISBURG.

Prospect of a Long Session—A New Insurance Department—Regulating the Rate of Interest—Local Option—The McClure Amendment—The Members from Crawford County.

HARRISBURG, February 28, 1873.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

The Legislature has completed the labors of another week. The House adjourned yesterday until Monday morning. The Senate is in session to-day. Frequent adjournments seem to be popular with a majority of the members. The prospects for a long session, we think, are excellent, notwithstanding the House passed, sometime since, a resolution for final adjournment on the 27th of March, providing the Senate concur. From the number of bills that continue to pour in upon the Legislature almost daily, an adept in legislative tactics would hardly be able to proximate the date of final adjournment. As usual, the number of bills on the private calendar far exceeds those on the public. Some of the principal bills under consideration are: "An act to Establish an Insurance Department;" "The supplement to the Local Option bill," and an "Act relating to the rate of interest in the Commonwealth." The bill to create an Insurance Bureau elicited considerable discussion in the Senate. It authorizes the appointment of an Insurance Commissioner for a term of three years, the salary of said Commissioner to be $3,000 per annum. He is to employ, with the concurrence of the Governor, a number of clerks necessary to discharge the duties of the office. One of the clerks so appointed to act as deputy, and to receive a salary of $1,800 per annum. This Insurance Commissioner will make an annual report, showing the net value of policies in force in the State, and all companies doing business in the State are required to make annual reports to said Commissioner, showing the number of policies issued by them during the year. The design of this bill, as passed the Senate, is to protect persons who may insure their lives or property.

There is, perhaps, more interest manifested in the supplement to the Local Option bill now pending in the House than any subject that has come up for consideration the present session. By special and persistent effort on the part of the friends of the bill it was reached and called up in special session on Wednesday afternoon. After a resort to various dictatory motions, the opposition finding the friends of the measure had a decided majority on the floor, and were determined to press the bill as far as they could under the rules of the House, if it required an all night session, they permitted it to pass to a third reading. In order to suspend the rules and pass the bill finally, a two-third vote was necessary. On the call of the yeas and nays on this question, the vote stood, yeas, 59; nays, 35. The friends of the bill, however, feel that it is safe, and hope to be able to call it up on Monday evening. Your members are both fully committed in favor of local option, and voted aye, on the question to suspend the rules and pass the bill finally.

The Crawford delegation also stands *squarely opposed* to what is known to you as the McClure supplement to the free railroad law. ANON.

—Monday about noon, Mr. C. F. Dunbar and Mr. J. Metcalf, of Erie, were discussing the question of speed, and a banter from one or the other resulted in an impromptu foot-race from where they then were, at Ninth, on State street, down the centre of State, to Eighth, Metcalf coming out about six feet ahead.

—One of the counts of the recent indictments against Miss Susan B. Anthony, at Rochester, read as follows:

"She, the said Susan, was then a person of the female sex, contrary to the form of the statute of the United States, in such case made and provided.

Business Locals.

TWO THOUSAND pairs childrens' and infants' shoes and slippers received, with the extensive stock of ladies' and gents' boots and shoes, at J. H. Whalen's, for spring and summer trade, at lower prices than they can be sold elsewhere.

CHARD has another car load of that choice Family Flour, which he is selling at a very low margin.

MAIN & OLES, Pleasantville, Pa., keep in stock a full assortment of crockery, glass, woodenware, &c. Give them a call.

A MILLINERY business for sale; a fine opportunity. For further particulars address Oil City, postoffice box 1716.

THE cheapest place to buy Flour, Feed and Oats, is at Chard's, 7 and 9 Mechanic street.

FRESH Chautauqua county butter and fresh eggs at wholesale and retail. Sold very low at Fibbs Bros.

THE best selected stock of groceries in Titusville at Fibbs Bros.

CHARD has another car load of that choice Family Flour, which he is selling at a very low margin.

SAUER KRAUT, made by a neighboring farmer, very nice. Try it, you will like it, at Fibbs Bros.

LARGE SIZE Wilder safe for sale cheap. Can be seen at Porter, Moreland & Co.'s. office, Monroe street. C. A. DURFEY.

FINE liquors and wine, bottled porter, and Scotch ale of best brands, at Fibbs' Bros., two doors west of the American Hotel.

THE cheapest place to buy Flour, Feed and Oats, is at Chard's, 7 and 9 Mechanic street.

IF you have a cough or cold try McDonald's Tolu Cough Syrup. Every bottle warranted.

New Advertisements.

Rose Croix Commandery No. 38, K. T.

ATTENTION SIR KNIGHTS.

MASONIC HALL, Mar. 5, 1873.

There will be a regular conclave of Rose Croix Commandery No. 38, K. T., this (Wednesday) evening, March 5, at which time the annual election of officers will take place. Members are summoned and visiting Sir Knights cordially invited to attend. By order,

E. C.

F. H. W. GREGG, Recorder.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE—

Letters of Administration on the estate of SELDON S. BENEDICT, late of the township of South West, Warren county, deceased, having been granted the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all person indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them to the undersigned, properly authenticated for settlement.

WILLIS B. BENEDICT, Administrator.

SOUTH WEST, Pa., March 4th, 1873. 5mar6taw

FOR RENT.

A SMALL, COMMON HOUSE,

Situated on Pine street, opposite junction of Pine and Spring streets. Possession given on April 1st, next. Lot 60x180. Good garden. Apply to WILLIAM A. MYERS. 5mar3t

UNCLAIMED LETTERS.

Remaining in the Postoffice, at Titusville, Pa., March 5, 1873, which, if not called for before April 5, 1873, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office, Washington, D. C.

Persons inquiring for them will call for letters advertised in the MORNING HERALD of March 5 1873

Andrews, Frank	Monaghan, Sarah
Ashton, N I	Manderson, S B
Adams, J	Moore, Wm S
	McCorman, P
Bollon, J S	McCariston, Sarah
Babcock, H	McCoy, D
Barwell, R A	McWilliams, Jas
Benton, N	McGuire, Kate
Beckwith, W S	
Colohn, Julia	Niskern, S
Cronin, J	Nelson, E
Corrigan, Jas	O'Connar, Ellen
Castle, Wm	Oliphant, J T
Courie, Mary	O'Brine, Patrick
Coles, Herbert	Olive, Mrs Mary
Custis, A M	Potter, Mrs
Cohen, Abram	Pierson, J I
Conner, Louisa	Pepin, John
	Phillips, Joseph
Dana, A P	Packer, Polly
Duncan, Mary	Pouccille J
Dean, J William	
Danielson, Lina	Quee, A
Eickenman, P	Rasenberg, L T
Engesby, Ellen	Robson, V
Eisenman, Maggie	Rose, Helen V
	Ross, Rachael
Frost, Chas H	
Fink, C W	Sargar, A T
Fax, Mrs C	Smith, Mrs Mary J
	Snyder, L E
Geyer, John	Sturzon, J M
Gollespie Mary	Spence, H J
	Stevens, Mrs Helen
Hamilton, Dith	Scott, Henry
Harrison, Albertena	Skyts, G
Hutcherson, John	Sceldon, E E
Hood, Eunice	Stufford, Miss B
	Slocum, B S
Irwin, Ann N 3	Stien, Wm
Jordon, W W 2	Tusker, A W 2
Johnson, Emma	Thyer, Perry
Johnson, Mary	Tillpie, Samuel
King, Joseph	Voorid, Minie
Kearney, Lizzie	
Kapp, Kate	Woods, Sarah
	Wise, Samuel
Livingston, Lottie	White, Rosey
Lawson, Josie	Wass, Robert H
Luce, Harvey	Wood, H J
Liver, Ruby	Waltze, Fred
	Wheeler, E V C
Monaghan, Hannah	Wood, Lucy
Moulton, Jennie	Woodin, B N
Munger, Geo	Weed, Chas
Murphy, Martin	

TO RENT.

A TWO-STORY DWELLING HOUSE,

situated on south side of Walnut street, second door east of Monroe street. For particulars inquire of the undersigned, or McAllister & Neill. 4mar1t CATHERINE WOLFF.

TO RENT.

On April 1st, the Brick House on Pine street, just below Brown street, lately occupied by E. S. DeMilt, Esq. Contains 12 rooms, good cellar, good water, large grounds, and fine healthy situation. Price $50 per month.

Also a small house on Pine street, opposite Clark & Dugman's store. Contains 7 rooms. Price $25 per month. Apply to

feb20d1m HALL & BUSLEY, 100 Spring st

COMMODIOUS ROOM

FOR RENT,

immediately, over Hoffer's, corner Main and Franklin streets. Inquire on premises, or at the Gas & Water Co.'s office. feb14tf

SPIRITUALISM!

MRS. FONE,

SPIRITUAL MEDIUM, heals the sick by vital magnetism and the hygienic treatment; describes disease in the majority of instances without asking questions; treats weakness or dimness of sight, and will break up fevers and inflammatory attacks by a few manipulations. She will cure all curable diseases in a much shorter time than by any other means. Ladies and children specially treated. She foretells the future and recalls much of the past. Those who desire to hear of their departed friends call upon the Medium. Hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. every day, Sunday the same. 63 Superior street, opposite school east of Franklin Street bridge. feb26d1m

Estate of Peter Davidson,

(DECEASED.)

In the matter of the account of Isaac Weed, Administrator D. B. N., of the Estate of Peter Davidson, deceased, in the Orphans' Court of Crawford county, Pennsylvania.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The Auditor appointed by the Court in the above matter, to settle and adjust the rates and proportions of the assets in the hands of Isaac Weed, Administrator D B. N., of the estate of Peter Davidson, deceased, to and among the creditors, and to report distribution of the same to the Court, hereby gives notice to parties interested, that he will sit for the purposes of his appointment, at his office in Titusville, Crawford county, Pennsylvania, on the 21st day of March, A. D. 1873, at 9 o'clock, a. m.

WILLIAM S. MORRIS, Auditor.

feb26-1t&mar5&12

LOST.

A MINK MUFF

on Spring street, supposed to be between Myers furniture store and Brawley's tavern. Return to Myers' furniture store and be liberally rewarded. 25jantf

Dry Goods.

MARKED DOWN!

The Exact Time to Secure the **Greatest Bargains in Dry Goods and Carpets ever offered in Western Penna.,**

AT THE

GREAT NEW YORK STORE,

Nos. 69, 71, and 73, Spring Street,

THIS MORNING.

Dress Goods, marked at Closing Prices.
Fancy Silks marked at Closing Prices.
Lyons Cloaking Velvets marked at Closing Prices.
Elegant Paisley and Wool Shawls marked at Closing Prices.
Handsome Beaver and Velvet Cloaks marked at Half of Former Prices.
Plain and Embroidered Street and House Jackets, at Half of Former Prices.
300 Pairs White and Colored Wool Blankets, to be Closed Out at Greatly Reduced Prices.
Carpets marked at Closing Prices.

In Order to Make Room for My

LARGE AND ELEGANT SPRING STOCK,

I propose to Close Out within the next Ten Days the balance of my assortment of Dress Goods, Fancy Silks, Lyons Velvets, Shawls, Cloaks, &c., &c. In order to accomplish this purpose within the time mentioned, I have gone through all the various lines of goods above enumerated, and have marked the same at prices which cannot fail to induce consumers to purchase. In fact, in marking down these goods, I have not in a single instance taken into consideration cost or value, my purpose being to mark the various wares at prices which should prove in all cases irresistible.

THINK OF IT!

Dress Goods to be sold this morning at 18c, which were held recently at 35c.

Dress Goods to be sold this morning at 25c. equal to those sold elsewhere at 50c.

Dress Goods to be sold this morning at 30c. actual cost to import 60c.

Dress Goods to be sold this morning at 35c. equal in quality to those sold elsewhere at 75c.

Dress Goods to be sold this morning at 50c. equal in quality to those sold elsewhere at $1.00.

And all other grades at prices to correspond with the samples above given

LOOK AT THE SHAWLS,

Which I place on sale this morning at $2.50, $3.00, $3.50, $4.00, $4.50 and $5.00, and you will admit that they are equal in every respect to those sold by other dealers at double these prices. I have also marked at proportionately low rates the balance of my stock of FINE OTTOMAN REVERSIBLE SHAWLS.

IN PAISLEY SHAWLS

I shall offer a great line at a great reduction from recent prices.

CLOAKS AND JACKETS.

I propose to offer this morning **Ladies' Jackets** at $15.00, which were recently held at $25.00.

At $18.00, which were recently held at $30.00.
At $25.00, which were recently held at $40.00.
Cloaks at $4.00, reduced from $6.00.
Cloaks at $4.50, reduced from $7.50.
Cloaks at $6.00, reduced from $10.00.
And all other grades at proportionately low prices.

LYONS SILK VELVETS,

To be Closed Out at 33 1-3 per cent. less than recent prices,

THUS—The $18.00 quality will be offered this morning at $12.00
The $15.00 " " " " " 10.00
The $12.00 " " " " " 8.00
The $9.00 " " " " " 6.00
The $7.50 " " " " " 5.00

Those who intend to purchase Silk Velvets another season, should certainly not fail to avail themselves of this opportunity, for in purchasing now, they will be enabled to procure the finest qualities at the prices of inferior grades. In other words, they can now purchase at $12.00 per yard the same quality of velvet which will sell a few months hence at $18.00. A big difference, and well worth saving.

CONSUMERS OF SILKS

Should not fail to look at the handsome styles that I propose to close out at $1.00, $1.15, $1.25, $1.35 and $1.50. There is not a yard in any of the above lots that can be imported at anything like the price I place upon them this morning.

IN MY CARPET DEPARTMENT.

I shall offer this morning the following lines of Goods at greatly reduced prices: French Moquet Carpeting, English Wilton Carpeting, English Velvet Carpeting, English Body Brussels Carpeting, American Body Brussels Carpeting, English Tapestry Brussels Carpeting, American Tapestry Brussels Carpeting, together with great lines of

TWO AND THREE PLY CARPETING

In all grades, from 25 cents per yard and upward. All of the above styles of carpeting I have marked at 25 per cent. less than the same qualities will be sold two weeks hence. Therefore, those who intend buying carpets this coming season will SAVE MONEY by buying them now.

In addition to the goods enumerated above, I will also place on sale this morning,

2,500 Yards Barred Flannels in Remnants, at 25c per yard. These goods are worth 50c per yard in full pieces.

Also, 3,000 Yards Splendid Soft Finished Bleached Cotton, in Remnants, at 12 1-2c. This grade of Cotton is worth from 16 to 17c in full pieces.

Consumers of Dry Goods and Carpets cannot afford to let this great sale pass without taking advantage of it, even if they do not require the goods for months to come, for there is not an article mentioned that can be sold in the regular way for less than 33 1-3 to 40 per cent. higher prices than those mentioned by me in this advertisement.

WM. H. ANDREWS,

Great New York Store,

69, 71 & 73 SPRING STREET, CITY OF TITUSVILLE.

Amusements.

GRAND SOCIAL BALL.

—AT—

BARBEAU'S NATIONAL HALL,

EAST PINE STREET,

Near Church Run Bridge, on

Thursday Evening, Mar. 6th,

A general invitation is extended.

TICKETS, - - - - - $1.00. 4m3t

RUBINSTEIN CONCERT.

PARSHALL OPERA HOUSE.

RUBINSTEIN AND WIENIAWSKI.

Mr. Grau has the honor to announce

One Grand Rubinstein Concert

FOR

SATURDAY EVENING, MAR. 8th,

WHEN

ANTON RUBINSTEIN,

THE GREATEST LIVING PIANIST,

Will make his first and only appearance in Titusville, together with an ensemble of eminent Artists, including

HENRI WIENIAWSKI,
The World Renowned Violinist,
Regarded as the only "rival to the memory of Paganini."
M'LLE LOUISE LIEBHART,
The celebrated London Soprano
M'LLE LOUISE ORMENY,
The favorite contralto.
MONS. L. REMBIELINSKI,
Accompanist.

Sale of Tickets commences Wednesday, March 5th, 9 a. m., at Opera House. Seats secured by mail or telegraph. Reserved seats, $1.50 and $2.00, according to location. Steinway's pianos used at all Rubinstein Concerts. 3mar6t

PARSHALL OPERA HOUSE.

RE-APPEARANCE OF

MISS FANNY B. PRICE,

FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY,

MONDAY MAR. 10,

BY REQUEST,

On which occasion will be presented the popular drama of

Nobody's Daughter.

JENNY WILSON,
LADY EVERSLEIGH,
MADAM BREWER,
FANNY B. PRICE,

Supported by a powerful Company.

To conclude with the screaming farce of

HIS LAST LEGS.

Prices as usual. 3mar7t

HOUSE WANTED.

The subscriber desires to rent a house, possession to be had on or before April 1st.

Address "L," Herald Office. 3martf

LARGE BOILERS FOR SALE

Two 15-Horse Power Boilers,

(GIBBS, RUSSELL & CO. MAKE.)

One 15-Horse Power Boiler,

(GEO. W. TIFFT, SONS & CO. MAKE.)

Inquire of

A. A. PIERCE,

22feb1m TITUSVILLE, PA.

CAMEO PIN FOUND.

A LARGE CAMEO BREAST PIN

was picked up on Clr street, and can be had at this office by identifying the property. 3m'rd&wtf

SUNDAY SCHOOL ENTERTAINMENT.

The members of the Universalist Sunday School will give an entertainment, consisting of Tableaux, Dramas, Singing, etc., on THURSDAY evening, March 6th, to which they invite their friends. Admittance 25 cents. The proceeds to be devoted to the treasury of the school. 3mar3

I. J. MECHEM, M. D.,

HOMEOPATHIST.

Office removed to 77 East Pine street, three doors east of the Abbott House. feb19-tf

TWO NEW HOUSES AND LOTS

FOR SALE,

In Hammond's Addition. Terms easy. Apply to C. D. HAMMOND,

tf Chase & Stewart Block.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, In and by the 1st Section of the Act of General Assembly in Pennsylvania, passed the 17th day of March, 1872, entitled, "An act to permit the voters of this Commonwealth to vote every three years upon the question of granting licenses to sell intoxicating liquors," it is enjoined upon the Mayor of every city to give notice of such election to be held in pursuance thereof, I, W. B. Roberts, Mayor of the City of Titusville, do therefore make known and give this notice to the electors of the said City of Titusville, that a special election will be held in said city on

FRIDAY, MARCH 21st, 1873,

at which time the qualified electors of said city will vote for license or against license, in the manner provided by the first section of the aforesaid act hereinafter recited:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, &c., That on the third Friday in March, 1873, in every city and county in this Commonwealth, and at the annual municipal elections every third year thereafter, in every such city and county it shall be the duty of the inspectors and Judges of Elections in the cities and counties to receive tickets, either written or printed, from legal voters of said cities and counties, labeled on the outside "License," and on the inside "For License" or "Against License," and to deposit said tickets in a box provided for that purpose by said inspectors and Judges, as is required by law in the case of other tickets received at said election; and the tickets so received shall be counted, and a return of the same made to the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace of the proper county, duly certified as required by law; which certificate shall be laid before the Judges of the said Court after said election shall be held, and shall be filed with the other records of the Court; and it shall be the duty of Mayors of cities, and Sheriffs of counties, or of any other officer whose duty it may be to perform such service, to give due public notice of such special election above provided for, three weeks previous to the time of holding the same, and also three weeks before such election every third year thereafter: Provided, That this act shall not be construed to repeal or affect any special law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquor, or prohibiting the granting of licenses: Provided, That when the municipal and township elections in any county or city do not occur on the third Friday in March, the elections provided for in this section shall be held on the day fixed for the municipal elections in said county; And provided, further, That all licenses granted after the first day of January, 1873, shall cease, determine and become void on the first day of April, 1873, if the district for which they shall be granted determines against the granting of license; and the Treasurer of the proper county shall then refund to the holder of such license the money so paid therefor, for which the said Treasurer shall be credited in his accounts with the Commonwealth.

SEC. 2. That in receiving and counting, and in making returns of the votes cast, the inspectors and Judges and Clerks of such election shall be governed by the laws of this Commonwealth regulating general elections; and all the penalties of said election laws are hereby extended to and shall apply to the voters, Inspectors, Judges and Clerks voting at and in attendance upon the elections held under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 3. Whenever by the returns of elections in any city or county aforesaid it shall appear that there is a majority against license, it shall not be lawful for any Court or Board of License Commissioners to issue any license for the sale of spirituous, vinous, malt or other intoxicating liquors, or any admixture thereof, in said city or county, at any time thereafter until at an election above provided a majority shall vote in favor of license: Provided, That nothing contained in the provisions of this act shall prevent the issuing of licenses to druggists for the sale of liquors for medicinal purposes:

I also hereby make known and give notice that the places of holding the aforesaid election in the several wards of the City of Titusville are as follows:

First Ward, No. 2 Pine street, Mansion House Block.
Second Ward, Col. Drake Engine House.
Third Ward, in the Wakefield Block, on South Washington street.
Fourth Ward, No. 66 East side of Franklin street.

In pursuance of the Act of General Assembly of the Commonwealth, entitled, "An act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," passed the second day of June, 1850, notice is hereby given that the said election will be open between the hours of 6 and 7 o'clock in the forenoon, and shall continue without interruption or adjournment until 7 o'clock in the evening, when the polls shall be closed.

Given under my hand at Titusville this 27th day of February, A. D., 1873, and of the Independence of the United States, the ninety-seventh.

W. B. ROBERTS, Mayor of Titusville.

NewspaperARCHIVE®

The Morning Herald.

Fashions.

A large importation of spring costumes, nsisting of three leading styles, viz: the sleeveless-jacket suit, the Dolham costume, d the polonaise with single skirt. The ly evident effort to simplify trimmings is the use of plain folds, bands and perpendicular pleatings instead of fancifully gathsl flounces. Skirts are still covered with mmings, though of less showy kind, more gthened and flowing, instead of bunchy ou-Frou ruffles; indeed, many skirts are rn-even to the flounce around the edge herto thought indispensable.

OVERSKIRTS are sadly shorn of their dinsions, and appear oftenest as mere rons, half overskirts, and intricately aped sashes. There are, however, many in round overskirts still shown, while ners have their simple shape destroyed by aping which makes each side different; instance, the left will be caught up to the lt by a bow and sash ends, while the right is in a long peplum point, finished by sels. To complete the diminished overrts, sashes are necessary, and these need be of silk, but are of wool or linen, like dress or its trimmings. They are two g slanting ends of different lengths, made wo fingers wide, and are piped und the edges.

BASQUES are growing longer, and are more enshaped in the seams instead of being ated. The fronts have two soft points, are often double-breasted; fanciful colsand revers are much used; the back is laborately trimmed; two buttons dethe waist behind. Sleeves are easy coatpe, with square cuffs, or else slit up the er seam.

SLEEVELESS JACKET SUITS.—The suit ich will probably "take" best is the eveless jacket suit. This costume is so ceful and stylish, so suitable for spring ories of two shades or of contrasting col-, so easily made, so well adapted for both use and street, and, above all, offers such acticable plans for remodelling old esses, that it will be likely to be the stand style for spring and summer. It is utifully brought out in cashmeres, mos, and in simple wool stuffs of two shades reseda, or of light or dark olive, and also the old-fashioned contrasts of buff and e. The dress proper is of the lightest ade possible, while the jacket, the cuffs, d trimmings are of the darkest.

BLUE LINEN WAISTCOATS.—For midsumer the novelty to be offered is suits of gray en and batiste, worn with sleeveless jacka of dark Napoleon blue linen. Bands this blue linen and of blue percale with lka spots are used for trimming French ts of tea-colored undressed flax linen. ch suits cost about $35.

CASHMERE SLEEVELESS JACKETS.—Black hmere sleeveless jackets are imrted to wear with spring suits black, gray, or other silks or shmere. They have revers of black moire, d are double-breasted, with two rows of ge cut steel or silver buttons on the front. ey may be simply edged with a moire ing fold, but are often embroidered and rdered with yak lace, in which steel or beads are introduced.

POLONAISES—Reappear without any great anges from those now worn. They are g, double-breasted, with or without ts, and are draped very high on the sides. ry large buttons in rows down the front, go buckles in sash bows, immense cuffs, kets, wide silk facings down the front l back, with the tiniest facing on the edge, on stylish polonaises. A new appearce is given to some by having sleeves of other shade, and there are some sleeves polonaises, to be worn over a dress of a erent shade.

THE DOLMAN COSTUMES.—One of the best igns for spring suits has a simple stylish rskirt and basque, with a Dolman of the ne material. Soft, flexible materials are t, for these suits, and they are very gely imported in olive, bronze, reseda l black cashmere, trimmed with embroidand woolen lace or thick woolen fringe. ew idea is to face the front with moire, hold it in vest shape by means of an unbelt.

MANTLES.—For independent wraps to be n with various suits there are black hmere mantles, Dolmans, and sleeveless kets. The old-time mantilla will probabe successful this season, though it ved a failure when offered last year. o of the prettiest garments is a black hmere talma with a wide facing of moire front, which by a simple arrangement is de to fit smoothly like a vest, while the se cape hangs over the shoulders. This excellent, and is trimmed with embroidand lace. The newest features among h wraps are the pretty passementeries d yak laces in which steel beads are very ectively introduced.—*Harper's Bazar.*

Foreign Notes.

The island of Samos has been visited by earthquake.

The increase in miners' wages in Scotland resulted in a marked increase in the mber of marriages.

Captain Samuel Enderby, who fought at battle of Trafalgar, on Her Brittanic jesty's ship Defense, has just died at the of eighty-five.

Delegates from the different London trade cieties have adopted a series of resolutions pressing sympathy with the position umed by the Welsh colliers.

A bill has been introduced in the British use of Commons to the effect that no aty shall be negotiated until it has been mitted to both houses of Parliament.

Paris is nearly as badly off as London as as the price of coal is concerned. Paris are paying at the rate of forty-four shilga ton, and the progress of the strike of colliers in Wales is watched with great erest.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* thinks that Spain now all opportunity of paying a graceful pliment to the institutions of England, of showing her willingness to fall in h the *Spirit of the Age*, by throwing throne open to public competition.

The bark Julia, of Liverpool, a short time went ashore on Galway (Irish) coast. A aber of wreckers attempted to steal the ting timber and a part of the cargo. They e surprised by the coast guard (comed of old men-of-war's-men), and an enament ensued, in which two of the ckers were killed and one seriously unded.

The trial of the Rev. Mr. Quinn, the secclergyman charged with having used roper influence during the elections at way, Ireland, has ended in the disagreet of the jury, as did the trial of the Rev. Luftus. The result was hailed with at delight by his supporters, more especas the result of this second trial is ght to be an indication of coming failof the prosecution in the other cases.

The Geneva arbitration was the subject of eech by Mr. Justice Mellor at a banquet n by the Fishmongers' Company of Lona few days ago. The learned judge that the head Chief Justice of England xander Cockburn) had by his decision n arbitrator not only vindicated the r of England, and added to his already red reputation, but had made every one is countrymen a debtor for all time.

The thieves of modern Rome seem to have ous ideas about the necessary qualificas for a leader. The police have just ard a dwarf, whose only merit seems to e lain in the possession of a certain aptifor making use of other people. He not steal himself, but, like Fagin in ver Twist," kept a school in which g thieves finished their education. plan was simple and lucrative. He ed and fed a nest of pickpockets and thieves on the condition that all their y should be handed over to him to take of.

A dangerous maniac, says the Paris *Soir*, red the house of a Madame Bonneau, lives in the Rue Descartes, a few days and announced himself as a great docable to cure headaches. He produced or and told the terrified lady that he ed to cut her head off, clean it thoroly, and then replace it on her shoulders. great presence of mind she expressed elf willing to submit to the operation, asked him to wait while she went in ch of a towel, to prevent the blood from ing her dress. The madman allowed o leave the room. She quickly locked n and summoned assistance.

Akroyd, member of Parliament, has notice of his intention to ask the r Secretary of State for Foreign rs whether the English government is ared to negotiate a treaty with the ese government to provide for the safe ment of British and European capital tising enterprises in China. The motion ade in consequence of the coal famine ngland, and a report that the coal fields hina cover an area of 400,000 square s. It is reported that some of the coaling strata in the region of Shomai are feet in thickness, and that they conbesides an inexhaustible supply of iron

FOR SALE

AT PENN YAN, N. Y.

...est Place, my residence, situated on rising d, in the northeast part of the village, near idence of George S. Stewart, Esq., over the village, lake and the surrounding ry in every direction, affording the finest ge view of any location in Western New Fine house, 14 rooms, surrounded with trees and other ornamental trees and s. Lot 16 acres, wall stocked with over fruit trees, consisting of apples, pears, apricots, cherries, grapes and berries, the best varieties. A rare chance for any wishing a beautiful home.

...n Yan, Feb. 19. H. S. EASTON. 3wfeb22

Titusville Manufacturing Company.

TITUSVILLE MANUFACTURING COMPANY

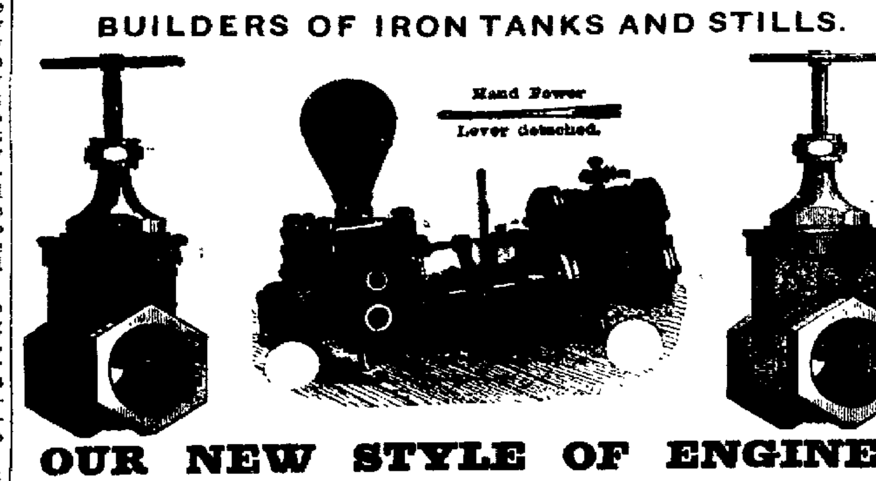
MANUFACTURERS OF

Engines, Boilers, Drilling Tools,

AND

Oil Well Supplies, Patent Steel Jars, &c.

BUILDERS OF IRON TANKS AND STILLS.



OUR NEW STYLE OF ENGINE,

Superior to any ... the Market. Agents for the celebrated

BLAKE PUMP, CROCKER CHECK VALVE, BLY ADJUSTER,

GRIFFIN'S WATER PACKER, SNOW'S PATENT PUMP.

DEALERS IN

Tubing, Casing, Gas Pipe, Working Barrels, Valves, Brass and Iron Fittings, Belting, Packing, Sand Pumps and Mill Gearing of Every Description.

1augtf.

MORNING HERALD NEWS AGENTS.

T. C. Wilson & Co., P. O. News Room, Titusville
C. V. Boughton....News Room, Parshall House
B. N. Hurd......Book Store, West Spring street
Wray Bros...Book Store, North Franklin street
Wageman & Sink........News Room, Spring st
I. L. Weil ...Book Store, North Franklin street
W. Lee.......Book Store, South Franklin street
Riley & Sargent...........O. C. & A. R. R. Trains
B. A. Whitney.. Franklin Branch R. R. Trains
Joshua Noyes .. .... P. O. News Room, Pioneer
R. P. Dawson & Co ....News Room, Pioneer
Thos. McKay.... P. O. News Room, Shamburg
John Sloan..... ....News Boy, Shamburg
C. C. Wicker... . P. O. News Room, Pet. Centre
Evans & Dawson....P. O. News Room, Tidioute
S. S. Barclay..............News Room, Tidioute
James Wakefield..........News Boy, Tidioute
I. C. Wells...................News Room, Triumph
A. J. Ford ... .News Room, Fagundus
J. W. Jones........P. O. News Room, Fagundus
Ormston & Hosey..........News Room, Oil City
Porterfield & Fulmer, P. O. News Room, Oil City
R. Spalsbury......P. O. News Room, Rouseville
A. E. Tyson..............News Room, Rouseville
Barlow & Son...................News Room, Corry
McLaughlin Bros., News Room, Parkers Landing
J. M. Place....P. O. News Room, St. Petersburg
Crawford & Palm....News Room, Antwerp City
Whitcomb & Bone.........News Room, Foxburg
Cram & Dimick.......P. O. News Room, Petrolia
E. S. Harvey...............News Room, Petrolia
T. P. Brown.........News Room, Lawrenceburg
George Allen...............News Room, Franklin
J. H. Shriver..............News Room, New London
J. H. Smith & Son......................Franklin
M. S. Staples..............................Franklin
H. C. Heineman ....News Room, Butler
J. B. Rouse..................News Room, Union City
C. C. Morian.....P. O. News Room, South West
D. W. Bailey..........P. O. News Room, Pithole
J. E. Cunningham.......News Room, Kane City
J. N. Coon........P. O. News Room, Pleasantville
R. M. Dunn..................News Room, Cashup
C. E. Anderson.. ....News Room, Butler, Pa

A NEW DRUG STORE.

HAVING STARTED A

DRUG AND PRESCRIPTION STORE,

And also a

GENERAL NEWS DEPOT,

In the Western part of the city,

NO. 98 SPRING STREET,

TITUSVILLE, - - - PENNA.

Just East of Myers' Furniture Store,

We would respectfully solicit the patronage of the public. Compounding Prescriptions made a specialty.

Yours respectfully,

1906 WAGGAMAN & SINK.

CRAWFORD COUNTY

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

TRIAL LIST FOR THE FIRST MONDAY OF MARCH, 1873.

Plaintiffs. Defendant.	No.	T'm.	Y'r.
1 C Fred Burbeu, use of, vs O O Tickner, et al,	68	Jan	1871
2 J C Wilson & Co, use of, vs Byrns,	82	Jan	1872
3 Wright vs Saxton,	24	Apr	1872
4 Grinnells vs Grinnells,	153	Apr	1872
5 Grinnells vs Grinnells & Mellon,	154	Apr	1872
6 Mumford vs Mallory,	229	Apr	1872
7 Green's ex'rs vs Liogo,	154	Aug	1872
8 Burkhart et al vs Morhoefer	220	Aug	1872
9 Cummings vs Ford's adm'rs	178	Aug	1872
10 Kennicott et al vs Chapman	182	Aug	1872
11 Neill vs Hill, et al,	82	Aug	1872
12 McManus vs Palmer,	280	Apr	1872
13 Kelt vs Palmer,	86	Aug	1872
14 Chambers, et al, vs Davis, et al,	176	Aug	1872
15 DeHart vs Polly,	195	Aug	1872
16 Miller, Austin & Co vs Ticknor & Co,	211	Aug	1872
17 Henry vs Roedel,	308	Aug	1872
18 Waters vs Cooper,	1	Nov	1872
19 Herrington vs Wolford	122	Nov	1872
20 Gormer vs Sherman & Co,	65	Apr	1871
21 Thompson vs Granger & Co,	46	Aug	1871
22 Dennis & McCay vs Conley,	251	Aug	1871
23 Gill & Co vs Allee,	257	Aug	1871
24 Greenlee vs Stager,	67	Nov	1871
25 Barnes vs Oil Creek & A R R Co,	44	Jan	1872
26 Davis vs Ewing,	148	Jan	1872
27 Armstrong vs Heppe,	116	Apr	1872
28 Eaton & Cole vs Triumph Hill & A R Water Co,	141	Apr	1872
29 Hubbell and wife vs Goodrich,	65	Aug	1873
30 Frantz vs George,	92	Aug	1874
31 Benner vs Noxon,	147	Aug	1872
32 Goodsell vs Howe Machine Co,	1	Nov	1872
33 Griffith vs Perkins, et al,	69	Nov	1872
34 Weiss and wife vs Zettell.	105	Nov	1872
35 Hannah vs Hannah,	124	Nov	1872

JOHN F. MORRIS, Prothonotary.
Prothonotary's Office, Feb. 19, 1873.

New Store on Franklin Street.

ALBERT SACHEN,

AGENT,

Merchant Tailor,

Has opened a

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

ESTABLISHMENT

At No. 6 Franklin Street,

(Birdsaye and Bassett's Old Stand),

And will offer a complete stock of French, English and German Goods of the best quality and latest patterns. Also, a complete stock of

Trunks, Satchels, Valises

and Gents' Furnishing

Goods.

Mr. Sachen is a cutter of over twenty years' experience, and will give all orders his personal supervision, thereby securing to his customers suits that will not fail to satisfy both in style and price. no30tf

CARPETS,

CARPETS,

FRESH STOCK

JUST RECEIVED.

Also Mattings of All Widths.

I have a choice new stock of

Domestic Goods,

Table Linens, Towelings, &c.

Please call and examine my goods and

COMPARE PRICES!

1y.. GEO. R. OLIVER.

TORPEDOES!

The Roberts

Petroleum Torpedo Company,

Office at the Red Planing Mill,

CORNER OF PINE AND SECOND STREETS,

TITUSVILLE, PA.

Cash Required on Delivery.

LIST OF AGENTS.

Dist.
1. JAMES P. THOMAS—Church Run and Octave Districts.
2. C. A. NIMS—Shamburg, Pleasantville, Pithole, Cash Up and Bean Farm. Office at Pleasantville.
3. THOMAS ROACH—Pioneer, Petroleum Centre to Columbia Farm.
4. JAMES SANDERS—Tarr Farm, Rouseville, Oil City, Oleopolis, and Bredensburg. Offices at Tarr Farm and Oil City.
5. E. T. GOODRICH—Franklin, Reno and Bully Hill Districts. Office, new Exchange Bank Building, Franklin.
6. R. W. REDFIELD—Foster Farm, Mount Hope, Coal City, Scrubgrass and Allegheny River to Emlenton. Office, Scrubgrass.
7. GEO. IRWIN, J. W. VINCENT—St. Petersburg, Antwerp, Turkey City and vicinity. Office, St. Petersburg Hotel.
8. F. H. STEPHENSON, C. HELFRUGER—Parker's Landing, Lawrenceburg and vicinity. Office, Parkers Landing; residence, Emlenton.
9. LEVI MASON—Bear Creek, Petrolia, Fairview and vicinities. Office, Parker's Landing.
10. J. W. LYONS—Enterprise, Colorado New London Tracts and Clapp Farm.
11. E. C. BEARDSLEY—Tidioute and Fagundas Districts.

F. F. COOK—West Virginia, Ohio and Kentucky. Address, Parkersburg, West Virginia. nov25tf

SIGN WRITING.

L. H. KING

Recently with

A. TALAMO,

Takes this opportunity to inform the citizens of Titusville and vicinity that he has opened a shop, and is prepared to execute all orders in

Plain and Ornamental Sign Writing,

GRAINING AND DECORATING

In an artistic manner. All orders promptly attended to.

Room No. 3, over Goodwin's Restaurant, Spring street.

jan6-tf

CHAMBERLAIN INSTITUTE.

RANDOLPH CATTARAUGUS CO., N. Y.

Sixty-five dollars for term of four weeks. New Boarding Hall, worth $50,000, completed and occupied. A school with ample equipments, permanently endowed, possessing character and reputation. Students board with the Faculty and receive their personal supervision and assistance. Spring term opens March 25th.

For catalogues or circulars address
REV J. T. EDWARDS, A. M.,
feb12-5w-1taw Principal.

ENGINEER & SURVEYOR.

WYNDHAM C. JONES,

Successor to WRIGLEY & GRAY.

Civil Engineer, Architect and Solicitor of Patents.

Having purchased the entire stock of Notes, Maps and Memoranda of Messrs. Wrigley & Gray, am prepared to do all kinds of Civil Engineering, Draughting and Surveying. Pipe Lines located. Drawings made and Patents obtained for new inventions.

Room No. 10 Chase & Stewart Block.

feb-4tf TITUSVILLE, PA.

Railroads.

PITHOLE VALLEY RAILWAY.

On and after Monday, February 17, 1873, trains will run as follows:

Southward Trains. Northward Trains

1 A. M.	3 P. M.	STATIONS.	2 A. M.	4 P. M.
8.35	1.50	De....Pithole City....Ar	10.20	3.30
8.48	2.03	........Prather's Mills........	10.08	3.27
9.00	2.15	..........Woods..........	10.00	3.18
9.08	2.23	........Bennetts........	9.54	3.10
9.15	2.30	..O. C. & A. R. R. Junc..	9.48	3.08
9.20	2.35	Ar.......Oleopolis.......De	9.43	2.52

J. T. BLAIR, Superintendent, Titusville, Pa.
HENRY WICKHAM, Ticket Ag't, Pithole, Pa.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R., NOVEMBER 3rd, 1872.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

SOUTHW'D.	Buff. Exp.	Day Exp.	Night Exp.	O.C. Ac.	Pa'kr Ac.
	p m	a m	p m	p m	a m
Titusville	12 40	7 37	7 05	3 05	....
Petrol'm Centre	1 20	8 20	7 52	3 57	....
Oil City	2 15	9 15	8 45	4 20	....
South Oil City	2 30	9 30	9 00	4 40	7 15
Franklin	2 50	9 55	9 30	5 05	7 43
Foxburg	4 28	11 47	12 00m	7 26	8 36
Parker	4 45	12 00m	12 12am	7 37	10 05
Brady's Bend	5 25	1 15pm	1 15	8 30	10 15
Kittaning	6 27	2 35	3 10	....	a m
West Penn Jun.	7 10	3,40	4 15	....	....
Pittsburgh	8 30	5 20	6 30	....	..
	p m	p m	a m		
NORTHW'D.					
	a m	p m	p m	a m	p m
Pittsburgh	8 00	1 10	9 30	....	....
West Penn Jun.	9 38	2 35	11 34	....	....
Kittanning	10 20	3 25	12 27am	....	....
Brady's Bend	11 21	4 30	2 00	6 50am	....
Parker	12 00m	5 10	2 55	7 42	6 20
Foxburg	12 12pm	5 20	3 10	7 55	6 32
Franklin	2 08	7 16	5 07	10 28	8 36
South Oil City	2 30	7 35	5 35	10 50	9 00
Oil City	2 45	7 45	5 45	11 00	....
Petrol'm Centre	3 37	8 33	6 30	12 30pm	....
Titusville	4 25	9 15	7 10	2 20	....
	p m	p m	a m	p m	

J. J. LAWRENCE, Gen'l Sup't.

L. S. & M. S. RAILWAY.

FRANKLIN DIVISION.

SUNDAY, October 27.

WESTWARD TRAINS.

Oil City.	Franklin.	Ashtabula.	Cleveland.
7 00 a m	7 34 a m	11 10 a m	2 20 p m
2 35 p m	3 25 p m	....	....
4 45 p m	5 30 p m	....	....

EASTWARD TRAINS.

Cleveland.	Ashtabula.	Franklin.	Oil City.
....	....	8 11 a m	8 25 a m
7 45 a m	10 00 a m	2 16 p m	2 50 p m
....	....	6 30 p m	7 15 p m

PHILADELPHIA & ERIE R. R.

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, Oct. 27, 1872, the trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad will run as follows:

WESTWARD TRAINS.

	Phil'a.	Warren.	Corry.	Erie.
Mail	11:40 pm.	4:55 pm.	6:20 pm.	7:55 pm.
Erie Expr's.	12:40 pm.	4:55 pm.	6:15 am.	7:45 am.
Warren Accommod'n.		7:30 am.	8:58 am.	10.18 am.
Erie Accommodation.		1:10 pm.	2:35 pm.	4:10 pm.

EASTWARD TRAINS.

	Erie.	Corry.	Warren.	Phil'a.
Mail	11:35 am.	1:20 pm.	2:30 pm.	6:55 am.
Erie Expr's	9:05 pm.	10:45 pm.	11,52 pm.	3:39 pm.
W'r'nAcc'n	4:20 pm.	6:10 pm.	7:30 pm.	——
Erie Acc'n.	8:25 am.	10:50 am.	12:30 pm.	——

Mail East connects east and west at Erie with L. S. & M. S. R. W. and at Corry and Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny R. R. W.

Mail West, with west bound trains on L. S. & M. S. R. W. and at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny R. R. W.

Warren Accommodation east and west with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. W. east and west, and at Corry with O. C. & A. R. R. W.

Erie Accommodation East at Corry and West at Corry and Irvineton with O. C. & A. R. R. W.

The Mountain Local Freight East and West carry passengers between Irvineton and Kane.

Elmira Mail and Niagara Express make close connections at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains, north and south.

NOTE.—The leaving time at Erie is Philadelphia time, which is twenty minutes faster than Erie time.

WM. A. BALDWIN, Gen'l Supt.

DUNKIRK, WARREN & PITTSBURGH RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO. 15—DEC. 31, 1872.

NORTH TRAINS Exp.	Exp.	STATIONS.	SOUTH TRAINS Exp.	Exp.
P.M.	P. M.		A. M.	P.M.
7 10	2 10	Ar Titusville.De	10 25	3 00
7 05	2 03	East Titusville..	10 30	3 05
F.	F.	Pleasant Valley..	F.	F.
6 10	1 08	....Newton....	11 16	3 50
5 50	12 30	....Garland....	11 47	4 20
5 36	12 16	....Pittsfield....	12 06	4 51
5 20	12 00	..Youngsville...	12 30	5 00
5 10	11 50	....Irvineton....	12 38	5 10
4 49	11 29	....Warren....	12 59	5 31
O.	F.	....Berries....		O.
4 26	11 05	..Russelburg....	1 27	5 58
O.	10 59	....Ackley's....	1 34	F.
4 11	10 51	..Fentonville...	1 41	6 13
4 03	10 39	..Frewsburg....	1 53	6 25
3 48	10 24	A. & G. W. R. R.	2 10	6 43
3 45	10 21	....Falconer....	2 15	6 48
O.	F.	...Ross Mill....	F.	O
3 31	10 04	....Vermont....	2 35	7 08
3 17	9 50	..Sinclairville..	2 51	7 27
3 06	9 37	....Moore's....	3 06	7 40
2 55	9 27	....Casadaga....	3 18	7 52
O.	F.	..Skidmore's..	F.	O.
O.	F.	....Norton's....	F.	O.
2 28	8 59	....Laona....	3 43	8 20
2 24	8 55	..Fredonia....	3 49	8 25
2 15	8 45	Dr. Dunkirk..Ar	4 04	8 40
P.M.	A. M.		P. M.	P.M.

(F) Flag Station—Stop for Passengers.
(O) Trains do not stop.

DARWIN THAYER, Gen'l Supt.
C. A. CLUTE Ass't Supt. 4ja-tf

N. Y. CENTRAL RAILROAD.

EASTWARD TRAINS—NOV. 4.

Buffalo.	Rochester.	Albany.	New York	Boston.
5:00 am	7:15 am	4:10 pm	10:00 pm	5:50 am
....	7:35 am	2:20 pm	7:00 pm	11:20pm
7.15 am	9:25 am	5:20 pm	10:00 pm	5:50 am
....	10:00 am	9:30 pm	6:00 am	5:50 am
*2:30 pm	4:45 pm	1:30 am	7:15 am	11:00 am
*3:00 pm	5:50 pm	2:20 am	7:30 am	11:00 am
6:25 pm	8:40 pm	6:00 am	11:45 am	3:30 pm
11:30 pm	1:35 am	9:45 am	2.35 pm	5:20 pm

WESTWARD TRAINS.

NewY'rk	Boston.	Albany.	Rochester.	Buffalo.
8:00 am	5:00 am	1:25 pm	9:35 pm	12:50 am
9:00 am	8:35 pm			....
10:30 am	8:30 am	3:10 pm	10:05 pm	12:50 am
10:45 am	9:00 am	4:50 pm	3:15 pm	6:20 am
....	....	11:15 am	3:00 am	10:30 am
*6:00 pm	3:00 pm	11:40 pm	9:15 am	12:30 pm
7:15 pm	....	4:00 am	4:00 pm	8:30 pm
*8:00 pm	....	1:15 am	9:40 am	12:30 pm
11:00 pm	9:00 pm	7:30 am	6:05 pm	9:00 pm

Palace Drawing-Room Cars and Sleeping Cars on all the principal trains.
*Runs Sundays. J. TILLINGHAST,
General Supt., Albany, N. Y.

THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD.

THE

GREAT BROAD GAUGE ROUTE

BETWEEN THE

EAST AND THE WEST.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT, JAN. 13, 1873.

TIME EASTWARD.

STATIONS.	No. 2.	No. 12.
Leave Corry	1:50 a m	12:45 p m
Arrive Jamestown	3:00 a m	1:33 p m
" Salamanca	4:25 a m	2:25 p m
" Hornellsville	10:00 a m	5:45 p m
" Corning	12:08 p m	7:25 p m
" Elmira	12:38 p m	7:58 p m
" Binghamton	2:30 p m	10:05 p m
" New York	9:55 p m	7:00 a m
" Albany	8:30 p m	8:45 a m
Boston via Binghamton	5:50 a m	5:20 p m
Boston via New York	3:30 p m	4:50 p m

TIME WESTWARD.

STATIONS.	No. 1.	No. 3.
Leave Corry	1:20 a m	1:05 p m
Arrive Meadville	2:40 a m	2.30 p m
" Leavittsburg	5:03 a m	5:10 p m
" Akron	6:37 a m	7:08 p m
" Mansfield	8:33 a m	10:12 p m
" Galion	10.10 a m	10:50 p m
" Urbana	12:57 p m	1:35 a m
" Dayton	2:35 p m	3:40 a m
" Cincinnati	4:55 p m	6:00 a m
" Louisville	11:00 p m	12:50 p m
" St. Louis	6:15 a m	6:45 p m
" Kansas City	9:57 p m	8:10 a m
" Cleveland	7:00 a m	7:20 p m
" Toledo	10:50 a m	11:35 p m
" Chicago	6:20 p m	8:20 a m
" Milwaukee	5:30 a m	1:10 p m
" Omaha	10:35 p m	9 20 a m

FRANKLIN BRANCH.

EASTWARD TRAINS.

	—Second Class—		—First Class—	
	p m	p m	p m	a m
Oil City—Dp	11:55 a m	8:20	2:30	8:50
Reno—Ar	12:13 p m	8:40	2:43	9:03
Franklin—Ar	12:40	9:05	2:57	9:17
Franklin—Dp	1:30	9:10	3:00	9:18
Sugar Creek—Dp	1.50	9:25	3:10	9:27
Utica—Dp	2:20	9:50	3:25	9:44
Evans Bridge—Dp	2:40	10:08	3:39	9:55
Cochranton—Dp	3:00	10:25	3:50	10:08
Shaw's—Dp	3:30	10 45	4:05	10:20
Junction—Dp	3:45	11:00	4:15	10:30
Water street—Dp	3:55	11:10	4:20	10:35
Meadville—Ar	4:00	11:15	4:25	10:40

WESTWARD TRAINS.

		—First Class—		
	a m	p m	p m	a m
Meadville—Dp	6:40	12:05	4:00	
Water street—Dp	6:45	12:10	4:20	6:45
Junction—Dp	6:49	12:20	4:30	7:00
Shaw's—Dp	7:00	12:30	4:45	7:20
Cochranton—Dp	7:13	12:44	5:05	7:50
Evans Bridge—Dp	7:24	12:53	5:23	8:10
Utica—Dp	7:36	1:05	5:40	8:50
Sugar Creek—Dp	7:51	1:20	6:05	9:27
Franklin—Ar	8:02	1:28	6:20	9:45
Franklin—Dp	8:04	1:30	6:25	10:30
Reno—Dp	8:17	1:42	6:50	11:00
Oil City—Ar	8:30	1:55	7:10	11:20

Passengers bound East have no change to New York. Connections at Corning for Rochester, and at Binghamton for Albany, Springfield, Worcester, Boston and all points in New England.

Western-bound passengers by Train No. 1 have no change to Cincinnati, and by Train No. 3 have choice of sleeping coach, making connections with the Louisville Short Line Railroad or Mail Steamers for points in the South and Southwest; also with the Ohio & Mississippi or Indianapolis & St. Louis lines for points in Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas and the Far West.

For further information as to time, fare and connections, apply to the local agent, asking for tickets via the Atlantic & Great Western Broad Gauge Road.

I. D. BARTON,
General Superintendent.
W. B. SHATTUC,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
Meadville, Pa.

Miscellaneous.

TITUSVILLE

POSTAL ANNOUNCEMENT

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1873.

MAILS ARRIVE.		MAILS CLOSE.
1:30 pm, ...	Albany	10:45 am, 4:45 pm
1:30 pm, 7:30 pm	Buffalo	7:00 am, 10:45 am, 4:45 pm
1:30 pm, ...	Boston	10:45 am, 4:45 pm
1:30 pm, 8:15 am	Cleveland	7:00 am, 4:45 pm
1:30 pm, 5:45 pm	Cincinnati	7:00 am, 8:30 pm
1:30 pm, 7:30 pm	Canada	7:00 am, 4:45 pm
1:30 pm, 7:30 pm	Chicago	7:00 am, 4:45 pm
1:30 pm, 7:30 pm	Corry	7:00 am, 9:45 am, 4:45 pm
1:30 pm, 8:15 am	Erie	7:00 am, 4:45 pm
11:30 am, 5:45 pm	Franklin	7:00 am, 12:30 pm
1:15 am, 8:15 am	Harrisb'g	10:45 am, 8:15 pm
1:30 pm, ...	Jamest'wn	9:45 am
8:15 am, 5:45 pm	Meadville	7:00 am, 12:30 pm
8:15 am, 3:30 pm	New York	10:45 am, 4:45 pm
11:30 am, 5:45 pm	Oil City	7:00 am, 12:30 pm
8:15 am, 1:15 pm	Phila	10:45 am, 8:15 pm
8:15 am, 5:45 pm	Pittsburgh	7:00 am, 6:30 pm
11:00 am, 3:30 pm	Pleasant'v	8:00 am, 4:45 pm
11:30 am, 5:45 pm	Parker's L.	7:00 am, 12:30 pm
1:30 pm, ...	Rochester	7:00 am, 4:45 pm
5:45 pm, ...	Shamburg	12:30 pm
11:00 pm, 3:30 pm	Southwest	8:00 am, 4:45 pm
8:15 am, 5:45 pm	W'shingtn	10:45 am, 8:15 pm

WAY-MAIL ROUTES.

ARRIVE.		CLOSE.
5:45 pm	O. C. & A. R. R. South	12:30 pm
1:30 pm	O. C. & A. R. R. North	4:45 pm
4:30 pm	U. & T. R. R.	9:45 am
5:45 pm	Oil City to Pittsburgh	7:00 am
5:45 pm	Oil City to Meadville	12:30 pm
5:45 pm	Oil City to Jamestown	7:00 am
1:30 pm	Corry to Erie	7:00 am
7:30 pm	Corry to Meadville	9:45 am
1:30 pm	Corry to Salamanca	9:45 am
1:30 pm	Corry to Warren	4:45 pm
1:30 pm	Corry to Buffalo	10:45 am

From Diamond, Plum, Sunville and Wallaceville the mail arrives at 11:30 a. m. and closes at 1:00 p. m. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Lamb, Stewart's Run, Perry and Scofield closes at 8:00 a. m. and arrives at 3:30 p. m.

*Saturday nights, at 6:30 p. m., via Pittsburgh.

J. H. COGSWELL, P. M.

OIL CREEK & ALLEGHENY RAILROAD.

SOUTHWARD TRAINS—FEB. 16, 1873.

Stations.	1st Class. 10	2	14	4	2d Class. 20	28
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.
CORRY.....DE	6:10	10:10	1:40	5:15	.....	7:50
Summit	*6:30	*11:38	*1:59	*5:43	.....	8:35
Spartansburg	6:40	11:47	12:09	*5:57	.....	9:00
Glynden	*6:51	†11:59	*2:20	*6:07	.....	9:17
Centreville	7:00	12:08	2:30	6:16	.....	9:35
Tryonville	†7:08	12:15	†2:38	*6:23	.....	10:10
Myer's Switch	7:17	*12:23	*2:48	*6:32	.....	10:35
Hydetown	*7:29	12:26	†2:51	*6:35	.....	10:45
TITUS'V AR	7:30	12:35	3:00	6:45	.....	11:10
TITUS'V DE	7:37	12:50	3:10	7:05	5:50	11:35
Miller Farm	7:57	1:08	3:31	7:28	6:30	12:16
Shaffer	*8:02	*1:12	*3:37	*7:31	6:44	12:15
Pioneer	8:10	1:23	3:47	7:45	7:05	12:35
PET C'R AR	8:17	1:30	3:58	*7:53	7:16	12:47
PET C'R DE	8:20	1:32	4:00	7:55	7:40	1:00
Columbia	†8:28	1:37	*4:11	8:02	8:00	1:10
Tarr Farm	8:30	1:42	4:18	8:08	8:05	1:20
Rynd Farm	†8:35	1:47	†4:25	8:15	8:15	1:35
Rouseville	8:41	1:53	4:31	8:26	8:25	1:53
McClintock	†8:45	1:57	*4:35	*8:28	8:30	*2:05
OIL CITY AR	9:00	2:05	4:50	8:45	9:00	2:25
OIL CITY DE	9:07	2:10	.....	.....	9:30	3:45
Imperial	†9:11	†2:14	.....	.....	9:47	†3:50
Rockwood	†9:21	†2:27	.....	.....	10:10	†4:05
Walnut Bend	†9:32	†2:39	.....	.....	10:28	*4:20
Oleopolis	9:38	2:47	.....	.....	10:45	4:35
Henry's Bend	†9:44	†2:53	.....	.....	10:53	*4:50
Eagle Rock	9:48	2:57	.....	.....	11:05	†5:05
President	9:53	†3:01	.....	.....	11:11	†5:10
Hunter	*10:07	†3:15	.....	.....	11:35	*5:32
Tionesta	10:16	3:23	.....	.....	12:09	5:50
Jamison	†10:22	†3:29	.....	.....	12:17	*5:59
Dawson	†10:27	*3:34	.....	.....	12:26	*6:07
Hickory	10:37	3:44	.....	.....	12:45	†6:34
Trunkeyville	10:48	3:54	.....	.....	1:30	7:00
TIDIOUTE AR	11:04	4:10	.....	.....	2:00	7:25
TIDIOUTE DE	11:06	4:12	.....	.....	2:30	7:35
Magee's	†11:17	†4:23	.....	.....	2:50	*7:54
Cobham	†11:25	†4:30	.....	.....	3:00	*8:04
Thompson's	†11:33	†4:38	.....	.....	3:20	*8:16
Penn's House	†11:40	*4:46	.....	.....	3:35	*8:29
Dunn's Eddy	*11:44	†4:50	.....	.....	3:42	*8:30
IRVINETON	11:54	4:58	.....	.....	3:55	8:50
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.

Train No. 21 leaves Corry at 6:35 p. m., Spartansburg 7:20, Centreville 7:53, Tryonville 8:07, Hydetown 8:28, and arrives at Titusville at 8:44 p. m.

NORTHWARD TRAINS.

Stations.	1st Class. 3	1	7	2d Class. 13	27	19
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
IRVINE..DE	.....	12:15	5:20	.....	5:45	7:50
Dunn's Eddy	.....	†12:26	*5:28	.....	*6:00	8:05
Penn' House	.....	*12:32	†5:32	.....	*6:05	8:15
Thompson's	.....	†12:40	†5:40	.....	*6:18	8:32
Cobham	.....	†12:50	†5:47	.....	*6:31	8:45
Magee's	.....	†12:58	†5:54	.....	*6:41	8:55
TIDI'UT AR	.....	1:09	6:05	.....	7:00	9:15
TIDI'UT DE	.....	1:11	6:07	.....	7:10	9:35
Trunkeyv'lle	.....	1:30	6:23	.....	7:40	10:08
Hickory	.....	†1:42	6:34	.....	†7:57	10:37
Dawson	.....	†1:53	*6.44	.....	*8:15	10:50
Jamison	.....	†2:00	*6:47	.....	†8:25	11:00
Tionesta	.....	2.05	6:54	.....	8:33	11:10
Hunter	.....	†2:15	*7:03	.....	*8:50	11:35
President	.....	†2:30	†7:16	.....	†9:07	12:07
Eagle Rock	.....	2:35	7:20	.....	9:14	12:15
Henry's B'd	.....	†2:40	*7:25	.....	*9:20	12:35
Oleopolis	.....	2:47	7:30	.....	9:38	12:47
Walnut B'd	.....	†2:57	*7:37	.....	*9:50	1:03
Rockwood	.....	†3:08	†7:47	.....	†10:10	1:29
Imperial	.....	†3:19	†7:57	.....	10:28	1:35
OIL C'TY AR	.....	3:24	8:00	.....	10:35	1.40
OIL C'TY DE	5:50	3.45	8:10	9:30	11:15	2:05
McClintock	†6:02	3:55	*8:21	*9:45	*11:30	2:25
Rouseville	6:05	3:59	8:26	9:48	11:45	2:30
Rynd Farm	†6:10	4:04	*8:31	9:54	11:55	2:40
Tarr Farm	6:16	4:08	8:36	10:00	12:10	2:50
Columbia	†6:20	4:11	†8:40	†10:05	12:20	3:00
PET C'R AR	6:25	4:16	8:46	10:11	12:30	3:15
PET C'R DE	6:26	4:18	8:47	10:15	12:47	3:25
Pioneer	†6:33	4:25	†8:55	10:25	1:00	3:47
Shaffer	*6:44	*4:35	*9:05	*10:36	*1:12	4:04
Miller Farm	6:50	4:40	9:10	10:43	1:30	4:20
TITUS'V AR	7:10	5.00	‡9:30	11:05	2:05	5:15
TITUS'V DE	7:30	5:05	9:35	11:10	2:25	.....
Hydetown	7:40	5:15	*9:44	11:20	2:51	.....
Myer's Sw	*7:44	*5:18	9:46	*11:23	3:05	.....
Tryonville	7:54	†5:27	*9:55	11:34	3:20	.....
Centreville	8.04	5:37	10:02	†11:45	3:45	.....
Glynden	†8:14	†5:46	*10:11	*11:50	4:00	.....
Spartansb'rg	8:25	5:57	*10:21	†12:13	4:25	.....
Summit	*8:35	*6:07	*10:29	*12:24	4:45	.....
CORRY...AR	8:55	6:25	10:45	12.45	5:15	.....
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.

Train No. 23 leaves Titusville at 9:00 p. m. and arrives at Corry at 11:24 p. m.

(*) Trains do not stop. (†) Stop on signal. (‡) Stop for meals.

Trains 3 and 4 run daily. All other trains daily except Sundays.

SILVER PALACE SLEEPING TRAINS.

No. 10—Direct from New York without change.
No. 7—Direct to New York without change.
No. 3—Direct from Pittsburgh without change.
No. 4—Direct to Pittsburgh without change.

J. J. LAWRENCE, General Sup't.
C. J. HEPBURN, Assistant Sup't.

UNION AND TITUSVILLE DIVISION.

OIL CREEK & ALLEGHENY RAILWAY.

26	30	Stations.	25	29
P. M.	A. M.	Leave. Arrive.	P. M.	P. M.
2:00	8:10	.......UNION CITY.....	12:40	8:45
†2:32	8:55	.......Lakeville..........	†11:52	†8:03
2:40	9:05	......Lincolnville	11:40	7:53
2:55	9:22	......Riceville....	11:25	7:35
3:12	9:40	......Nobles..............	11:05	7:18
3:25	9:50	......Junction...... ..	10:55	7:05
†3:30	†9:55	......Tryonville.........	†10:50	†7.00
*3:45	*10:12	......Myer's Switch. ...	*10:35	*6:40
†3:50	†10:25	......Hydetown.......	†10:25	†6:35
4:05	10:45	AR ..Titusville..........	10:10	6:05
4:30	11:05	DE ..Titusville..........	9:50	5:40
5:05	11:45	......Miller Farm. ...	9:10	5:05
5:15	11:51	......Shaffer.............	8:55	4:45
5:30	12:05	......Pioneer............	8:40	4:25
5:40	12:20	AR ..Petroleum Centre...	8:30	3:58
5:50	12:30	DE ..Petroleum Centre...	8:17	3:37
6:00	12:40	......Columbia........	8:00	3:15
6:10	12:50	......Tarr Farm.........	7:50	3:05
6:20	1:05	......Rynd Farm........	7:40	2:55
6:30	1:15	......Rouseville........	7:25	2:45
6:35	1:20	......McClintock...	7:20	2:40
6:55	1:40	AR. .OIL CITY .....DE	7:00	2:20
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.

(†) Stop on signal. (*) Do not stop.

Trains 25 and 26 run on Sundays between Titusville and Union City.

J. J. LAWRENCE, Gen'l Sup't.
J. C. HEPBURN, Ass't Sup't.

FRANKLIN BRANCH R R

OIL CITY TO MEADVILLE—June 3, 1872.

TRAIN.	Oil City.	Franklin.	Meadville.
No. 42	8:55 a. m.	9:17 a. m.	10:55 a. m.
" 48	10:00 a. m.	11:20 a. m.	2:15 p. m.
" 44	3:00 p. m.	3:30 p. m.	5:00 p. m.
" 50	4:15 p. m.	5:02 p. m.	7:20 p. m.
" 46	9:00 p. m.	9:47 p. m.	11:50 p. m.

TRAIN.	Meadville.	Franklin.	Oil City.
No. 47	6 00 a. m.	8:32 a. m.	9:30 a. m.
" 41	6:40 a. m.	8:04 a. m.	8:30 a. m.
" 49	9:00 a. m.	12:05 p. m.	1:35 p. m.
" 43	12:35 p. m.	1:59 p. m.	2:25 p. m.
" 45	3:30 p. m.	5:45 p. m.	6:30 p. m.

Nos. 41, 42, 43 and 44 only are first-class trains. No. 47 starts from Water street.

H. F. SWEETZER, Manager.

BUFFALO, CORRY & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

SUNDAY, NOV. 3, 1872.

Acc.	Mail	Ex*	STATIONS.	Ex*	Mail	Acc.
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	Dep. Arr.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
3:45	6:05	12:20	....Buffalo.....	1:35	10:35	5:30
6:50	8:50	2:55	....Brocton.....	12:05	8:45	3:50
8:10	9:30	3:65	....Maryville...	11:20	8:05	2:55
10:05	11:00	5:10	....Corry.......	9:30	6:15	1:15
.....	12:40	7:05	....Titusville...	7:30	4:35	11:10
.....	7:30	5:30	....Pittsburgh..	9:30	8:00	.....
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	A. M.

Corry, (Oil Creek, Junc,) Brocton.
Way Freight..........6:30 am. 10:40 am.
Through Freight.....5:10 pm. 9:20 pm.
Brocton. Corry (O. C. J.)
Through Freight.... 7:00 am. 10:40 am.
Way Freight.........12:05 pm. 4:05 pm.
*Runs daily, including Sundays

UNION EXPRESS COMPANY,

Office 60 Franklin Street,

(First door south of Titusville Manufacturing Co.'s, Titusville, Pa.,)

General forwarders of Money, Jewelry, Valuables, Merchandise and Produce. Drafts, Notes, Bills and accounts promptly collected at all the principal cities and towns in the United States and Canadas.

Only Direct Line to Philadelphia, Baltimore and the South.

Direct line to all points in the Oil Regions. Messengers on all trains.

Wagons of the Company call at any part of the city upon orders being left on Call Book at the office.

may25tf C. G. ROBINSON, Agent.

Coal and Lumber.

COAL! LUMBER!

ROY, STONE & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

White Pine, Hemlock, Oak, Ash, Cherry, Chestnut and other

LUMBER,

SHINGLES, LATH, PICKETS,

FLOORING, CEILING, SIDING,

MOULDING, Etc.

Having extensive mills we are prepared to furnish bills cut to order on short notice.

Dry Lumber Constantly on Hand.

Dealers in the Delaware & Hudson Canal Co.'s celebrated

Lackawanna Coal!

Best quality Bituminous and Morris Run

BLOSSBURG COALS!

Yard, Corner Brown and Spring streets.

All orders for coal left at the Great New York Store will receive prompt attention.

ROY, STONE & CO.

25jantf.

EDGAR HALE,

(Successor to A. J. Fox),

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

All kinds of Lumber, Lime Cement, Coal, Plaster, Marble Dust, Brick, Fire Clay and Fire Brick.

BILLS SAWED TO ORDER.

PLANING MILL ATTACHED TO YARD

ALL KINDS OF COALS.

Agent in the Oil Region for Fall Brook, Morris Run and Bloss Coal Mining Co.

BLOSSBURGH COAL.

EDGAR HALE.

ROBERTS & CO.,

RED PLANING MILL,

Lumber and Coal!

Sash, Scroll Sawing, Doors, Wood Turning, Brackets,

WINDOW AND DOOR FRAMES

MADE TO ORDER.

feb20tf

HYDETOWN MILLS.

CHARLES HYDE,

Manufacturer and dealer in all kinds of Lumber, Lath, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Pickets, Mouldings, Dressed Siding, &c. Orders left at Second National Bank will be promptly filled. 1octtf

Davis Tank Shop

—AND—

PLANING MILL,

MANUFACTURES

DOORS, SASH,

BLINDS,

DOOR AND WINDOW FRAMES,

FLOORING and SIDING,

Mouldings of Every Style.

Circular Mouldings, any diameter from seven feet and under.

BRACKETS FOR COUNTERS,

CORNICES, &c.

TURNING DONE TO ORDER.

Black Walnut Lumber on hand.

OIL TANKS!

I still continue the manufacture of

WOODEN OIL TANKS,

Including Storage Tanks for oil wells, Tanks for Refineries, and Car transportation tanks. Make the best and sell the cheapest is my aim.

JAMES H. DAVIS,
oc1dtf. Postoffice, box 168, Titusville, Pa.

MURRAY & CLOW'S

General Insurance Agency,

4 PARSHALL BLOCK,

Titusville, Pa.

Job Printing and Book Binding.

THE HERALD JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

The Proprietors of the "HERALD" take pleasure in informing the public that they are prepared to do all kinds of

LETTER-PRESS PRINTING,

Book-Binding and Ruling,

ON SHORT NOTICE & AT LOW RATES

PRINTING PRESSES.

They have Six Presses, three of which are run by steam power, and can print anything—a mammoth poster or a visiting card—in the highest style of the art, in plain black or in any other color or bronze, to suit the taste of the customer.

TYPE.

Their assortment of Type embraces nearly everything that is desirable, from a sixty-line wood letter through the range of wood and metal types, of plain and fancy styles, to fonts of "pearl."

WOOD CUTS.

Their stock of Wood Cuts embraces a wide range of subjects, suitable for illustrating the various trades and occupations represented in the Oil Regions.

Paper and Card Stock.

They keep constantly on hand a large and complete assortment of all grades and descriptions, and cards and card-board of all colors and classes suitable for the demands of their customers.

CLASSES OF PRINTING

Below will be found a partial enumeration of some of the kinds of Job Printing that are in greatest demand:

BILL HEADS--On one-sixth sheet, six lines; quarter-sheet, fourteen lines; half-sheet, thirty-eight lines. The last two sizes are also ruled on the backs when required, and printed in plain and fancy colors, or tints, and on white or colored papers.

BILLS OF FARE--For Hotels and Restaurants, plain or with emblematic cuts, with full courses of dishes or with headings and blank spaces for filling in as occasion requires.

BLANKS--Under this head are included Deeds, Mortgages, Articles of Agreement, Tenant Leases, Oil Leases, Assignments of Interests in Oil Wells, and Justice's Blanks of all kinds.

BONDS--Plain and Coupon Bonds, for city and school purposes, printed on first class linen bond paper

BUSINESS CARDS--All the regular sizes and classes, in stock such as Bristol Board, Printers' Blanks, China Board, &c.

CARDS--Full sheet, 22 by 28 inches; half-sheet, 14 by 22 inches; quarter sheet, 11 by 14 inches; or cut to any size needed, plain white, or of any color, to suit the taste of party ordering.

CIRCULARS--Printed on half or Full Sheet Commercial Note, or Letter Paper.

COUNTER SLIPS--For Memorandum of Sales or Cash Tickets, printed on common paper, very cheap.

DRUGGISTS' LABELS--In Size, Color, Bronze and Style adapted to the various uses desired.

DANCING PROGRAMMES--On Plain or Fancy Embossed Cards, very neat and stylish.

ENVELOPES--In any size, color, quality, quantity or price, plain or Government stamped, that may be desired.

GUAGERS' BLANKS--For Tank Gaugers. A Specialty Made of this work. Very neat and complete for entering the contents of tanks, of all sizes, and by each quarter-inch in depth.

HOTEL REGISTERS--In size, style and binding as may be desired.

LEASES--For Lands and Tenements, or for the Land or Working Interest in Oil Territory, with such special clauses and agreements as parties may desire.

LETTER HEADINGS--These are printed on Half or Full Commercial Note or Letter sheets, on paper ruled with drop head.

MASONIC PRINTING--Particular attention given to this class of work, for Blue Lodge, Chapter, Council or Commandery. Full line of samples to select from.

MONTHLY STATEMENTS--Of size and style to meet the wants of all.

NOTES AND DRAFTS--Either "Tight" or Plain, in various styles.

ODD FELLOW PRINTING--See Masonic Printing.

PAMPHLETS--For Companies, Organizations, Masonic Bodies, Oil Companies, Patent Right Men, Sewing machine Agents, &c., including Constitution and By-laws of Societies.

PAY-ROLLS--For Weekly or Monthly Settlements, for Railroad Contractors, Oil Men, or Manufacturing Companies.

PIPE COMPANY'S BLANKS--In all the various forms necessary for the transaction of business. A specialty made of this class of work.

POSTERS OR HANDBILLS--From a Mammoth Sheet to a Dodger, on white or colored paper, with or without border, in one, two or three colors.

RAILROAD WORK--Such as Manifests, Shipping Bills, Receipts, Statements, Time Tables, &c., &c.

RECEIPT BOOKS--With one, two, three, four or five on a page.

TAGS--Of all the usual sizes, on strong card, very tough.

WEDDING CARDS--Either in Letter Press or Copper Plate Printing; in the most *recherche* styles.

All orders for printing will receive prompt attention, and if from out of town, the work will be sent by express. Address,

BLOSS & COGSWELL,

HERALD OFFICE, - - TITUSVILLE, PA.

Miscellaneous.

NEW YORK MARKET.

HOFFER & CO.,

PROPRIET

Corners of Main and Franklin Streets, Titusville, Pa.

The Best of Meats, and the Best Only,"

IS OUR MOTTO.

In Prices and Quality We Defy Competition.

17iandtf.

WEST END MARKET.

OPPOSITE ANDREWS'S, SPRING ST.,

MERRIAM & WEBB,

PROPRIETORS.

The new Proprietors of the old West End Market, will spare no pains to make their Market one of the best in the Oil Region, and invite the patronage of the citizens of Titusville dec12 3m

Brown's Livery,

BOARDING AND SALE STABLES,

Spring Alley, Opposite American Hotel.

GOOD HORSES, CARRIAGES AND EQUIPMENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

I would respectfully invite public attention to my Livery Establishment, with the assurance that I can meet every demand for first-class turnouts. I have

AN OMNIBUS,

which runs to and from the Hotels, connecting with all passenger trains, and will call at private residences when desired. I have also

A HEARSE,

and will attend to funerals on reasonable terms

E. C. BROWN,
Spring Alley, between Washington and Franklin streets, Titusville, Penna. sau31f

A. TALAMO,

DEALER IN

WALL PAPER AND DECORATIONS.
Chromos, Mirrors, Frames.
FRENCH PLATES, AMERICAN GLASS.
Oils, Paints, Colors, &c.
SASH DOORS AND BLINDS.
Sign Writing and Graining.
Frescoing and Decorating.
HOUSE PAINTING.
COR. OF PERRY & SPRING STS.
11jautf

Tickets for Europe and Return!

THE GREAT

Steamship & General Insurance

OFFICE.

Cunard Line of Steamers.
Inman " "
Anchor " "
Guion " "
White Star " "

Drafts for any amount on all parts of Europe. Fire, Life and Accident Insurance. Call on
MURRAY & CLOW,
Parshall Block

PITTSBURGH

FEMALE COLLEGE

ELEGANT BUILDINGS, WELL SELECTED COURSE OF STUDY, THOROUGH TEACHING.

TWENTY-FOUR TEACHERS.

FIVE MUSIC TEACHERS, NATIVE TEACHERS OF FRENCH AND GERMAN

CHARGES MODERATE

Spring Term commences March 26th. Send to the President, REV. I. C. PERSHING, D.D., Pittsburgh, Pa., for a Catalogue.
1meodfeb22

Boots and Shoes.

The undersigned would respectfully announce to his friends and customers. and to the public generally, that he has received a large and fine stock of Spring and Summer Goods, which he will sell at exceedingly low prices.

To ladies especially he would respectfully say that he has a very fine and well selected stock of the elegant and greatly celebrated

E. C. Burt Shoes,

Also, of the superb

Vroman & Bowers Shoes.

These articles cannot be surpassed by any manufacturer in the country, and will satisfy the most fastidious taste. The lovers of "such a gem of a shoe" will do well to call on him before purchasing elsewhere. Respectfully,
ABRAM EINSTEIN,
35 Spring street.

☞Custom work and repairing done as heretofore. 10mayu

GEORGE W. BROWNING,

Plain and Ornamental. Plastering.

CORNICE & CENTRE PIECES

OF THE LATEST PATTERNS.

All Orders Promptly Filled

Workshop and Casting Room in

BASEMENT, 77 SPRING STREET.

1augdtf.

GREAT BARGAINS

—AT—

7 Washington St., Titusville,

in all kinds of goods belonging to the

Saddle and Harness

business. Having secured the services of some of the

Best Workmen in Northwestern Pennsylvania,

I am prepared to do city or country work in the best style, at prices to suit customers. Give me a call and satisfy yourselves. Also

WRIGHT'S

Leather Cleaner and Preserver,

the best known in use. All orders promptly attended to.

JOHN KELLOGG,
may20tf Proprietor.

NewspaperARCHIVE®